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JPRS-CPS-85-069

10 July 1985

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1 99902241 27

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10 July 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOVIET UNION

USSR-SYRIA TALKS AMID U.S. AIRLINER HIJACK

OW200420 Beijing XINHUA in English 0227 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jun (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union today attached great importance to the preservation of Palestinian unity and praised Syria for its "consistent anti-imperialist policy," during talks between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and his Syrian counterpart Hafiz al-Asad.

Hafiz al-Asad, who arrived here Wednesday on an unannounced "working visit," "reiterated Syria's support of the Soviet proposals for a Middle East settlement," a report by the official Soviet News Agency TASS said.

TASS, in a brief dispatch on the Al-Asad-Gorbachev meeting, described the atmosphere of the talks as "frank," but later in a longer report changed the word into "friendly."

Both sides expressed deep concern over the "explosive situation in the Middle East region," according to TASS. The situation derived from "the continuing aggressive actions of Israel with direct U.S. support," it said.

Both sides also listed the preconditions for the settlement of the Middle East issue--"the collective efforts of all sides concerned," "the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories," and "the practical implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine," TASS said.

During their talks, Al-Asad expressed his appreciation of the economic aid the Soviet Union has granted to Syria and the Soviet contribution to Syria's defensive capability, TASS reported.

Al-Asad's visit came at a time when a U.S. airliner was hijacked to Lebanon last Friday and the Middle East situation suddenly became tense with armed conflicts still continuing around Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut. The Soviet media has accused Washington of using the hijacking to mount a show of force in the Eastern Mediterranean.

CSO: 4000/284

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

PRC ESTABLISHES MILAN CONSULATE GENERAL--Rome, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--The Chinese consulate general was set up today in Milan, a major industrial city of Italy. Consul-General Chen Baoshun presided over the opening ceremony. Present on the occasion were more than 80 guests, including Vittorino Colombo, former president of the Italian senate and honorary president of the Italy-China Economic and Cultural Exchange Association. The establishment of the general consulate was officially announced in Milan last June when Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Italy. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0215 GMT 12 Jun 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/284

EASTERN EUROPE

POLAND WORRIED ABOUT KOHL'S HANNOVER SPEECH

OW191010 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Jun (XINHUA)--The Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban today said Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's recent Hannover speech has sent a "signal that worries Poland."

At a mass rally of Silesians in Hannover yesterday, Kohl reiterated the inviolability of the existing boundary between Poland and Federal Germany, but said the German issue remains unresolved and Federal Germany's wish for an integral Germany and his statement that Federal Germany has no territorial claims against Poland should not be considered as contradictory.

Urban stressed that Kohl did not disassociate himself from anti-Polish aspirations.

The spokesman reiterated that Poland is willing to develop its relations with the Federal Germany on the basis of the treaty of 1970 and on the principle of non-violation of the territorial and political order that has existed since the Second World War.

The treaty of 1970 states that Poland and Federal Germany expressed their mutual agreement that the existing boundary-line on the Oder and the Western Neisse constituted the western frontier of Poland and declared that they had no territorial claims against each other.

Ryszard Wojna, chairman of the SEJM (Parliament) Committee for Foreign Affairs, also charged two days ago that Kohl indirectly confirmed his Hannover audience's dangerous illusions as to the alleged existence of the German Reich under the law within the 1937 borders.

CSO: 4000/284

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

CAPE VERDE'S PEREIRA ON TIES WITH PRC, SFRY

OW151728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1458 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jun (XINHUA)--President of Cape Verde Aristides Pereira said here today that relations between his country and China are very good and very close.

Speaking at a press conference here, the president said that since visit to China two years ago, the relations between the two countries have further developed.

He said that for the Republic of Cape Verde it is very important to maintain world peace and especially peace in Africa.

He condemned South Africa for attempting to establish a provisional interim government in Namibia. He said that his country wishes to make efforts to promote dialogue among the Southern African countries.

Pereira arrived here on 12 June for a friendly visit to Yugoslavia. This is his second visit to the country.

Referring to the results of the present visit, he said he had exchanged views with Yugoslav leaders and his visit would open new prospects for further cooperation between the two countries.

He will leave here today.

CSO: 4000/284

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

RENMIN RIBAO CONDEMNS NAMIBIAN INTERIM REGIME

OW191018 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jun (XINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY today strongly condemned South Africa for imposing a so-called "interim government" on Namibia despite worldwide objection.

The Chinese Communist Party newspaper criticized Pretoria for unilaterally installing the "puppet" regime on 17 June, bypassing UN Security Council Resolution 435--which calls for UN supervised elections and full independence for Namibia--and without consulting the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), widely recognized as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people, who have been battling South Africa's occupation of Namibia.

Pretoria is attempting to perpetuate its colonial and racial rule over the territory by imposing the pro-South Africa regime, the PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary said.

The commentary said South Africa's action presented not only a provocation against the Namibian people's desire for independence, but also a deception to the international community.

The newspaper expressed firm support for the Namibian people in their struggle for independence under the leadership of SWAPO and support for all efforts by African countries to help implement UN Resolution 435.

CSO: 4000/284

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

UNSC REJECTS 'INTERIM GOVERNMENT' IN NAMIBIA

OW200416 Beijing XINHUA in English 0217 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] United Nations, 19 Jun (XINHUA)--The UN Security Council today adopted a resolution, demanding the racist regime of South Africa immediately rescind the so-called "interim government" in Namibia.

The resolution warned that the Security Council would compel [as received] to consider adopting "additional measures" against South Africa if the latter failed to co-operate fully with the Security Council in implementing the present resolution.

The resolution, adopted after the Council's seven-day consideration of the situation in Namibia, declared the establishment of the so-called "interim government" in Namibia "null and void," emphasized once again that the 1978 UN independence plan for Namibia was "the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful solution" of the problem, and stated that "no recognition will be accorded" either by the United Nations or any member countries of the UN to the "interim government."

The resolution, drafted by Burkina Faso, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago, further condemned South Africa for its obstruction of the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 "by insisting on conditions contrary to the provisions of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia," and rejected once again South Africa's insistence on linking Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The Security Council also affirmed that "all the outstanding issues" relevant to the UN independence plan for Namibia "have been resolved, except for the choice by South Africa of the electoral system."

The Security Council decided to mandate the UN secretary-general "to resume immediate contact with South Africa with a view to finalizing the choice by South Africa of the electoral system to be used for the elections, under United Nations supervision and control, for the constituent assembly," in order to pave the way for the implementation of the UN independence plan for Namibia.

The Security Council also requested the UN secretary-general to report on the implementation of the present resolution "not later than the first week of September 1985."

In addition, the Security Council urged member states of the United Nations to take additional voluntary measures against South Africa, which could include: stopping of new investments in South Africa, reexamination of maritime and aerial relations with South Africa, prohibition of the sale of kugerrands and all other coins minted in South Africa, and restriction of sports and cultural relations with South Africa.

The Security Council resolution was adopted with 13 in favor and two abstentions (the United Kingdom and the United States).

CSO: 4000/284

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

QIAN JIAJU ON EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, REFORM

Beijing XUEXI YU YANJIU [STUDY AND RESEARCH] in Chinese No 2, 5 Feb 85
pp 12-14

[Article by reporter Wang Fenghai [3769 7685 3189]: "An Interview with Renowned Economist and Member of the CPPCC Standing Committee, Qian Jiaju, on Education"]

[Text] Comrade Qian Jiaju [0578 1367 7467] is widely recognized as an outstanding economist; however, the fact that he is also an insightful educator who is known to few. He observes that if China's educational system does not outgrow its backwardness, the consequences will be as serious as those of the population problem which originated in the 1950's. China has landed herself in a passive position of being burdened with 1 billion people because in the 1950's we did not stress family planning and negated Mr Ma Yinchu's [7456 1377 0443] proposal to control population growth. The problem we face in the field of education is analogous to that of population growth; we must deal with it before it is too late. Comrade Qian Jiaju's suggestion is sagacious and very valuable. This reporter interviewed Comrade Qian Jiaju regarding how education can meet the demands of the four modernizations.

Despite the fact that he is over 70, Comrade Qian is in very good health. The interview took place in his living room, which is small but tidy and quiet. I said: "Sir, you have expressed concern with and have studied our system of education. Recently you have written many articles on the subjects." Comrade Qian replied: "Indeed, a few years ago I wrote several articles on the problem with our educational system." He went into the study and returned with a copy of "Outstanding Theoretical Articles in Honggi (RED FLAG)" published only recently and given to him by the Honggi Publishing House. He said: "My articles are included in this book." He continued: "Actually, my articles have not been very influential, nor have they produced practical results. Despite the fact that Comrade Deng Xiaoping has recently stated that knowledge and talent are essential to the four modernizations, we have not accomplished a great deal in the field of education." How can China's system of education be improved?

"First of all, education should be legislated." Comrade Qian said: "To this day China has not implemented compulsory education even though the issue is delineated in the new constitution. Like laws concerning compulsory military

service, laws concerning compulsory education imply that children must receive an education. School-age children must attend school; otherwise, their parents will be held legally responsible. Implementing compulsory education is not the same as popularizing education; it simply means that the opportunity to receive an education is guaranteed by the law. Compulsory education must be free. The length of compulsory education varies from country to country; generally speaking, it increases over time. Of course, at present, it is difficult for China to implement compulsory education on a completely free basis; on the other hand, failure to do so will lead to serious consequences. In recent years, rural economic reform and the implementation of the contract responsibility system have stimulated the rural economy and the income of peasants has increased considerably. Two phenomena have risen as a result. First, peasants are attaching greater importance to education and are contributing financially to schools to educate their children; this is quite commendable. On the other hand, there are also people who believe that knowledge is nonessential to money making and that primary education does not automatically enable students to pass college or high school entrance exams; therefore, they allow their children to quit school altogether. In recent years, the rural economy has been robust and has presented people with ample opportunities to make money. As long as one is willing to work, one can make money. On the other hand, getting an education requires an expenditure of resources but yields no revenue. This is why some people believe that getting an education is not as profitable as working. In order to popularize and assure the development of education, we should formulate 'laws concerning compulsory education.'" I replied: "Laws concerning compulsory education are much needed. In 1907, Japan implemented a system where education was compulsory for 6 years; in 1947, the length was extended to 9 years. This has something to do with the fact that education has witnessed rapid development in Japan, doesn't it?" Comrade Qian answered: "Indeed. China had 'laws concerning compulsory education' prior to Liberation; however, they had never been implemented."

Comrade Qian next talked about problems concerning funding for education. He said: "I propose that a certain portion of the state's expenditures go to education. Some people are for it and some are against it. Some hold that it is not fair to say that the importance of education has been downplayed since the present level of funding for education is higher than it has been in the past and the share of total expenditures going to education is larger than during the period of the 'First 5-Year Plan.' This description is superficial and does not touch upon the underlying problems. We should ask how the money is being spent. It is being spent in four areas. First, the fact that teachers were promoted a few years ago means that more money is going toward their salaries. Second, more money is being used to subsidize locally supported teachers and staff members. Third, the increase in the number of teachers and staff members means that more money is needed to cover their wages. Fourth, prices of certain teaching equipment have gone up. If we take these factors into consideration, we can see that the increase in funding for public use is rather small and that the average amount of money spent on each student has decreased. Between 1966 and 1976, the number of high school students in China increased fivefold, but funding for secondary education only increased 58 percent. During the same period,

the number of elementary school students doubled, but funding for primary education witnessed only a 64.8 percent increase. These statistics reveal that the average amount of money spent on each student has actually decreased; therefore, it is extremely difficult to improve the quality of education. The problems some schools face are unbelievable. They cannot meet even the fundamental requirement set by the Ministry of Education, and that is that "all school buildings should be safe and classrooms and desks and chairs be made available to all students." In his report to the Conference on the Nation's General-course Education, Minister of Education He Dongchang revealed that the labs in 80 percent of the high schools and more than 90 percent of the elementary schools in China are inadequately equipped and that some schools do not even have labs. Not much has been done to resolve this problem. Locally supported schools are confronted with even more serious problems. Why don't we increase the funding for education from the present level of 12 or 13 billion yuan to 20 billion yuan? Twenty billion yuan would account for only 15 percent of the state budget. Nowadays, a major engineering project costs hundreds of millions of yuan or even billions of yuan. Of course, it takes only a short time for investments in production to yield tangible results--employment opportunities for young people and increases in revenues and commodities. This effectiveness of investments in education cannot be detected in such a short time. The ancient saying that "it takes 10 years to grow trees, but 100 to nurture people" is absolutely accurate. Funding for education should increase by billions of yuan; investments in other fields can afford to wait. Some comrades have a fondness for the grandiose in making investments in capital construction. They estimate that certain engineering projects would cost only between hundreds of millions of yuan and several billions of yuan, but as soon as the projects are underway they ask again and again for more money, and very often it is too late to back down. On the other hand, it is exceedingly difficult for us to ask for an increase of 100 or 200 million yuan in funding for education!" Comrade Qian then showed me statistics collected by UNESCO in 1978, which demonstrated that China ranked 130 out of 149 countries in terms of the share of GNP going toward education. The level of funding for education in China is low even by Third World standards. This does not suit the needs of a socialist state and the four modernizations.

Comrade Qian then talked about the problem concerning the status of teachers. He said: "After having taught for 20 or 30 years, some elementary school teachers are making less than their children who have just started working. How can our teachers feel secure when their salaries are inadequate and political status low? In some schools teachers are even physically assaulted by students. These incidents rarely occur in other countries. In other countries, teachers are highly regarded by society and the teaching profession is one of the most sought-after careers; elementary school teachers are proud of their work. Such is not the case in China. Our teachers are ashamed of what they do for a living. In other countries, teachers make more money than ordinary working people and the difference between the salary of a college professor and that of an elementary school teacher is small. For example, the annual salary of a college professor is between \$30,000 and \$40,000 (in some cases between \$50,000 and \$60,000) and that of an elementary school teacher is between \$10,000 and \$20,000. Things are quite different in China. In China, the monthly salary of a locally

supported teacher is between 30 and 40 yuan and that of a Central Government-supported elementary school teacher is between 40 and 50 yuan; yet many college professors make between 200 and 300 yuan a month--7 or 8 times the salaries of high school and elementary school teachers. I am not saying that college professors in China make too much money; I am saying, on the contrary, that the salary of elementary school teachers is too low. The party Central Committee and the State Council raised the salary of elementary school teachers in January this year; this marks the first step toward a change for the better. The rapid economic development which took place in post-war Japan can be attributed primarily to their system of education. People with insight everywhere contend that in an age of technological revolution economic competition among nations is actually technological competition and technological competition is actually competition in educational undertakings. I agree with this argument. Nowadays, knowledge is being renewed every 3 years. We must rely on education to enable us to triumph over other nations in the fierce technological competition. Premier Zhao said that we must improve the quality of our education in order to rise to the challenge presented by the third technological revolution. The technological revolution that took place in the 18th century produced machines to handle heavy physical labor for man. In this day and age much of man's mental labor can be done by computers. Computers can design in a much shorter time complicated engineering projects that used to be done by man. Computers are important because they take over mental labor. A mere 3 percent of the population in the U.S. engage in agricultural production and yet they not only produce enough food for the entire country but also export 20 percent of the total output. In the U.S., 25 percent of the population engage in industrial production, 72 percent in the third industry, and the number of white collar workers exceeds that of blue-collar workers. These figures are the result of the changes that have taken place in the structure of the U.S. economy in recent years. At present every country in the world is devoted to developing computer science. In some countries, courses on the subject have been included in high school curricula; in the U.S., students begin to take courses in computer science in elementary school. But there are to this day more than 100 million illiterates in China, who cannot be expected to master computer science. China is behind other countries in this field by more than 20 or 30 years. The realization of China's goal to achieve by the end of the 20th century what other countries have accomplished by the 1970's and 1980's depends upon whether we respect knowledge and talent. We have not shown nearly enough appreciation of knowledge and talent. This problem has existed since Liberation and is so deeply rooted that it is difficult to be resolved!" I said: "Looks like we shoulder a heavy burden. We must work very hard to change things." Comrade Qian said: "Indeed, this has something to do with the quality of cadres. Too few cadres are intellectuals. The cultural level of the majority of cadres is very low." Comrade Qian believes we have to change this in order to meet the demands of the four modernizations. He continued: "It is important and necessary that we develop energy and transportation facilities; however, we should realize that we have not invested enough in the development of the intellect. We should attach greater importance to the latter; otherwise, it would be difficult for China to become a developed nation."

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CSO: 4005/889

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DIFFERENCE IN SEX RATIO AT BIRTH ANALYZED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 2, 29 Mar 85
pp 49-50

[Article by Liu Shuang [0491 3642], 1981 graduate of the Demography Department of Chinese People's University: "A Preliminary Investigation into the Difference in the Sex Ratio at Birth in Our Country"]

[Text] The sex ratio at birth in our population, also called the sex ratio of infants born alive, normally refers to the ratio between the number of male infants born alive and the number of female infants born alive. The sex ratio of the population at birth is generally considered to be a natural property of the population which according to the law of large numbers has a certain statistical regularity and is relatively stable. Therefore, demographers have done little research on the problem of the sex ratio of the population. In recent years, especially since the third national census of the population of the entire nation, the problem of the sex ratio of the Chinese population has become a problem with which scholars both in China and abroad are all concerned. In order to describe the age structure of the sex ratio of the Chinese population, along with the changes and trends in it, we must reacquaint ourselves with the data on the sex ratio of the population at birth. The age structure of the population's sex ratio is based on the population's sex ratio at birth. This is the starting point for the trends and changes in the sex ratio of the entire population.

By analyzing the summary of 10 percent of the material collected in the third census of the population of the entire nation and of a one out of a thousand sample of survey materials on the birth rate from the entire nation, we can observe the following characteristics of the sex ratio at birth of China's population.

(1) The ratio is in general relatively high. The overall sex ratio for the 29 provinces, cities and autonomous regions of the entire nation was 108.47. Among them, 19 provinces, cities and autonomous regions had a sex ratio at birth exceeding 107. The highest was Anhui Province at 112.5. On region, Tibet, at 101.3, was lower than 105 (for special social and historical reasons). This shows that the high sex ratio at birth of China's population is not a phenomenon limited to parts of certain areas but one which has a certain universality. Moreover, since the regions where the sex ratio at birth is relatively high are relatively large and all have differing

geographical and socioeconomic conditions. this phenomenon is not coincidental. This point is extremely important if we are to understand the age structure of the sex ratio at birth of our population and if we are to explain why the starting point for China's sex ratio is high.

(2) The sex ratio of the population at birth in China varies not only with the region but with the nationality as well. The figures show that the sex ratio at birth of populations in the regions of minority nationalities is slightly lower. In 1981 the sex ratio at birth of the populations in the regions of the minority nationalities was just 104.5.

(3) A clear difference exists between the city and the countryside. The sex ratio at birth of the population in the cities and towns was higher than in the countryside. In 1981 the sex ratio at birth in the cities and towns was 109.9; in the villages it was 107.6.

(4) Basically, China's sex ratio in terms of individual births has increased proportionately. In the cities and towns the sex ratio in terms of individual births is higher than in the villages. The level in the country as a whole, however, is determined by the villages.

From the above analysis we may discover that although the sex ratio at birth of China's population is different in the city and in the countryside and among different nationalities, the overall level is relatively high. Accordingly, the question of whether or not the sex ratio at birth of China's population depends on nationality is worth considering.

The characteristic difference between the city and the countryside tells us that the sex ratio at birth of the population of China's cities and towns is higher than in the villages. In the cities and towns the quality of the statistical work doubtless exceeds that in the villages while the ideology of "attaching importance to males and belittling females," and the remnants of the feudalistic patriarchal family order as well as the current pressing needs for the labor of men are greater in the villages than in the cities and towns. Therefore, due to the lower sex ratio at birth of the village population it is very difficult to state flatly how many infant girls are drowned or are cast away in our villages without colliding with the contrary evidence of the census materials. Failure to report multiple births cannot account for the relatively low sex ratio in the villages because the probability of giving birth to a male or a female are approximately equal, and in any case are not sufficient to explain the 2.3 percent difference between the cities and the countryside. Moreover, the special survey of the population and ordinary registration are distinct, thus the probability of missing someone is very small.

Naturally, conclusions on the sex ratio of the population at birth cannot be drawn simply on the basis of material on annual cohorts. Over the long term the sex ratio at birth of the population rises and falls. Since China lacks continuous systematic material on this matter, this article will attempt to draw inferences indirectly. (See table.)

Age of Cohort	Sex Ratio	Age of Cohort	Sex Ratio
0	107.52	6	106.33
1	107.83	7	106.32
2	107.39	8	106.06
3	106.73	9	106.12
4	106.30	10	106.32
5	106.44	11	106.38

From the summary of percent of the materials of the third census of the population of the entire nation.

The table above shows that in 1982 for the cohorts between 0 and 11 years of age the range of fluctuations of the sex ratio was very small, with relatively high numerical values between 106 and 108. Moreover, for these years the pattern of deaths in the Chinese population underwent no basic changes. According to records of the death rate broken down by age and sex in China, there is little difference between the sexes. Differences in the death rate by sex influence merely the second and third decimal places of the sex ratio. Therefore, we can say that for the last 12 years the range of fluctuations in the sex ratio at birth of China's population have not been large, although the level is relatively high (estimates all exceed 107).

It should be stated that the high sex ratio at birth of China's population is not coincidental. In examining the past, scholars of old China have, through different kinds of investigations, obtained material showing that the sex ratio at birth of the population was between 110 and 115.

As everyone knows, several hundred years ago European scholars through examination and analysis of great quantities of statistical material discovered that the sex ratio of population at birth is stable over the long term. It usually varies in the range of 105 ± 2 . This conclusion has for many centuries been accepted and is widely used by the scholars of all countries. The analysis of this article and my view that the sex ratio of the Chinese population at birth perhaps tends to be high do not fundamentally contradict that conclusion. What we say tends to be high or tends to be low does not appear definitely to exceed an extreme within the range 105 ± 2 . However, I believe that in a properly conducted census, if the sex ratio at birth fluctuates about 103 or about 107, this will have an obviously different effect. The difference thus created may not be ignored. Analysis and discussion of these differences are necessary results of the progressive deepening of demographic research and are most important tasks.

12369

CSO: 4005/879

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHANGES IN COLLEGE ENROLLMENT DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 85 p 3

[Article by reporter Zhuang Yongling [8369 3057 7881]: "Official of the Ministry of Education's Office of Student Affairs Lists Changes in College Enrollment"]

[Text] What kind of changes can we anticipate with respect to college recruitment this year? This is an issue about which our readers are deeply concerned. This reporter interviewed the official in charge of the Ministry of Education's Office of Student Affairs and asked him to brief us on the status of college recruitment.

The official in charge of the Office of Student Affairs stated that in recent years certain changes have been made with respect to college recruitment and the systems of enrollment and examination in order to produce high-quality talent for the state and to expedite educational reform. The changes made include contract training (which facilitates close cooperation between training and employment agencies), selective directional recruitment and deployment of graduates (which brings talent to rural villages and locales where working and living conditions are inadequate) and giving schools greater autonomy in recruitment. This year, we will continue to implement reform measures in these areas.

He stated that the following reform measures will be implemented this year:

1. Institutions of higher learning will be endowed with greater power in recruitment.

Last year, 10 schools in 4 provinces were allowed to "recruit independently." This year, those schools that recruit during the first phase (mostly key-point schools) will be allowed to "recruit independently," which means that these schools, while observing the standard acceptance grade, may decide for themselves how many student files to look into, how many students to recruit and where to assign their graduates. The operation of these schools, however, will be under the supervision of the recruitment committees in various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government. This particular measure is designed to recruit students who are morally, intellectually and physically well developed. It also enables

schools to be more flexible in recruiting students: those who behave well and are in sound physical condition may be accepted even though their entrance exam scores are relatively low and so may those whose total scores are low but whose grades in prospective major subjects are high. This measure not only helps institutions of higher learning recruit people who are talented but also expedites the reform of secondary education and enables students to develop morally, intellectually and physically. Schools that recruit during the second phase will stick to the old principle of recruiting on the basis of "students' wishes and proper percentages."

2. A few schools will be allowed to experiment with recruiting students on the basis of recommendations alone.

We will accept more students on the basis of recommendations this year in order to recruit a group of students who are morally, intellectually and physically exemplary or who are exceptionally smart and creative. Last year, we allowed only a few schools to experiment with this policy; this year, several dozen key-point schools in the nation and one normal college in each province will do so. The standards set by various universities in accepting students on the basis of recommendations will be reviewed and approved by the educational departments in various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government. Because we are relatively inexperienced, concerned agencies should offer proper guidance so that no errors are committed.

3. Physical examination standards will be modified.

Physical examination standards will be lowered. As long as a person (including a handicapped person is capable of taking care of himself in daily life, learning specialized skills and fulfilling his professional duties in the future, he may apply to take the exam.

4. A small number of graduates of vocational secondary schools and normal high schools will be recommended to take the college entrance exam.

Vocational secondary schools and normal high schools may recommend some (approximately 1 percent) of their top graduates to take the college entrance examination in order to meet the demands of vocational and technical education and produce teachers for vocational and technical secondary schools. In reviewing the applications of these students, institutions of higher learning may appropriately lower their requirements. Simple interviews may also be given to these applicants to test their qualifications.

5. In order to recruit people with practical experience to become liberal arts majors, standards may be lowered for young people (single or married) under the age of 28 with more than 3 years of practical experience who apply on the recommendation of their employers to departments of political science, law, finance, economics, literature, management, philosophy, etc.

In addition to the above-mentioned measures, this year Shanghai will give independent entrance exams and Guangzhou will give standard exams in mathematics and foreign languages in order to pave the way for future reforms in recruitment.

12680

CSO: 4005/934

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RESULTS IN TEACHING REFORM AFFIRMED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 85 p 3

[Article by reporter Jiang Hanzhen [5592 3211 4631]: "Qinghua University Pays Special Attention to Top Students and Implements the System of Elimination:]

[Text] Qinghua University will recommend during this semester more than 190 of its graduates who entered the school in 1980 to study for master's degrees at Qinghua or other universities.

Since 1978, Qinghua University has experimented with teaching students in accordance with their aptitudes, allowing students to graduate ahead of schedule if they have fulfilled all the requirements and recommending them for graduate programs. The university has also allowed certain top students to major in two subjects so that courses in liberal arts may be integrated with those in science, those in science with those in industry and those in industry with those in management. This policy is designed to enable a small number of students to obtain bachelor's degrees in two subjects within 5 years.

At the same time, the university has been implementing the system of elimination. Since 1980, the university has expelled 18 students whose grades were extremely low and who refused to study hard.

The fact that Qinghua University stresses the nurturing of talent and is decisive in eliminating students bespeaks a great change in education.

For many years, China's higher education was "geared toward the mediocre and stressed assisting those who performed poorly." While it may be significant under certain historical circumstances, this kind of approach neglects those students who are gifted and it lacks aggressiveness. In the mid-1960's, "science pioneers" were selected and given special training at various schools. This policy was a wise one but was discontinued because of "leftist" interference. Things went to extreme during the "Cultural Revolution."

When efforts were made to bring order out of chaos, some teachers said that our educational system should be constantly modified in accordance with the

demands of national development. At present, because considerable progress is being made in the field of scientific technology, institutions of higher learning should improve the quality of education and produce high- and even top-quality talent. We must provide students with a variety of "channels" through which to pursue their goals.

This is the reason why Qinghua University decided to "gear its programs toward the majority of students, pay special attention to those who are gifted and eliminate those with extremely low grades."

We must first of all do away with academic egalitarianism in order to realize the above-mentioned goal. In the past, all students were required to follow the same schedule, attend the same classes and conduct the same experiments. They were required to spend an "equal" amount of energy and time on the same volume of homework and exams; as a result, more gifted students were unable to move ahead while those less competent were burdened with too much work, and no one was able to feel enthusiastic about learning. The present method of teaching in accordance with students' aptitudes allows "each student to progress at his own pace." Our primary objective is to allow the majority of the students to apply themselves and fulfill all the requirements; our second objective is to select and train those few who are exceptionally gifted. Under this policy, those students who are gifted and who study hard will stand out and those who are relatively slow and who do not or do not know how to study hard will lag behind or even be forced to drop out. We believe that it is practical and necessary to eliminate a certain number of students. The university also intends to review all students in their junior year and allow those who have worked hard but still do not perform well and those who wish to join the work force early to transfer to vocational colleges and be issued certificates once proven competent.

The motto "pay special attention to gifted students and eliminate those who are incompetent" has impelled all the students to apply themselves. In the past, students worked extremely hard to get into college and once they were safely in the "box" they stopped studying because they had secured the "iron rice bowl." They felt no pressure and lacked initiative; the "pursuit of knowledge" meant that teachers "beseeched" students to "learn." If we exert a certain amount of pressure on students as soon as they enter college, they will become more competitive and be more interested in learning. Qinghua University's new policy has made it so competitive for students that most students have to make time to learn even on Sundays. Eleven students of the precision instrument department's entering class of 1984 had scored over 90 in the subject of mathematics on the college entrance exam and 16 of them had failed to reach the passing grade. After only 1 semester, 30 of these students scored over 90 in the same subject on the final exam and only 8 failed to pass. At the same time, a group of exceptionally talented people are undergoing special training. Seven students of the mathematics department who have gone to study in the U.S. have all passed their Ph.D. qualifying exams after 6 to 12 months of hard work.

12690

CSO: 4005/934

EAST REGION

SENSE OF URGENCY EXPRESSED

Hefei WENXUE [LITERATURE] in Chinese No 5, May 1985

[Article by Chen Dengke [7115 4098 4430] [Chen Dengke was criticized by the Anhui CPC provincial committee, reported by RENMIN RIBAO 22 Sep 81 p 4, FBIS China Report 29 Sep 81]: "Our Sense of Urgency"]

[Text] The fourth congress of the China Writers Association held not long ago was, in the history of the development of our new literature, a congress of epoch-making importance. The speech made by Comrade Hu Yaobang and the congratulatory message from Comrade Hu Qili to the congress fully demonstrated the party's understanding, trust, care and respect for our writers and enabled us to feel unprecedented pleasure, encouragement and excitement. We now have a common feeling: the spring of literature has arrived! The gold times of our socialist literature have arrived!

While attending such a magnificent congress, my mind was agitated, excited. After such agitation and excitement, I recalled that during the five years from the last congress up to the present one, several among my predecessors and contemporaries have again passed away; I could not help feeling sadness in my heart. Such strands of emotions being interwoven together caused me to suddenly feel an insuppressible sense of urgency.

As I recall the last congress, we all listened to Comrade Xiaoping's speech. Comrade Xiaoping called upon the literary and art circles to continue to emancipate their thinking and criticized the bad workstyle of interfering in the matter of literary creation. Personally, I am of the opinion that this already solicitously served to point out the harm of the extreme leftist line on our literature and art. It stands to reason that we--especially responsible persons guiding our literary and art undertakings--should have risen to the occasion upon hearing the message and thereby forthrightly held aloft the banner of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, continued to eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas and theories in the literary and art realm, summed up our experiences and lessons since the founding of our state, and promoted the prosperity and development of our literary and art creation. Regrettably, we failed, in fact, to do so. During the past 5 years, our work and creation have still encountered interference from the "left" from time to time, and the enthusiasm of our literary and art workers still has been subject to constant harassment. Were

it not for the personal care shown by Xiaoping, Yaobang and other leading comrades of the party Central Committee, the consequences can be readily imagined!

The reason I say sense of urgency is because among the writers of my older generation few are left; even those of my own generation are now gray-haired. Should we miss the current opportunity again, by not conscientiously summing up our experiences and lessons in our literary creation during the past 35 years, both history and the people would reproach us. Today the whole party and the whole country, the various trades and professions, are all making strenuous efforts for the realization of our four modernizations. We are situated in a great era of change. To speak frankly, if we are asked to put up struggle and competition like the younger generation, we would find ourselves long in hopes but short in energy. I think, the greatest contribution writers of our generation can make to reform is to turn the zigzags and ups and downs we have traversed into a thoroughfare for the sake of our followers. To be able to achieve this would be boundlessly meritorious.

Hence I am of the opinion that the most important mission of this congress is to follow the directives of the party Central Committee, conscientiously sum up our experiences and lessons in the literary movement of the new era, forthrightly affirm our achievements, criticize and eliminate the various erroneous trends of thinking in a clear-cut manner and especially energetically eliminate the influence of those viewpoints of taking class struggle as the key link on our literary and art undertakings, so as to realize the great stirrings, great unity and great prosperity in our literary and art circles.

During the previous period there prevailed the view that, in economics we must oppose the "left," whereas in politics we must oppose the right. Although this view has not been seen in any red-top document, it has become virtually a law. It seems that those who are working on literary creation in China must imperatively be classified on the side of the Rightists and hence must never have a chance to turn over again. Although people in our society today do not necessarily cast a covetous eye on the "leftists," nor do they feel repelled by the rightists, this so-called law, reflecting as it does the way certain people look at our writers, or even at the full ranks of our litterateurs and artists, still sports somewhat a left-inclined eye. Also, there exists likewise a certain "leftist" viewpoint on the appraisal of our entire literary and art situation, on the implementation of our intellectuals policy in our literary and art circles, on the treatment of borrowing from the modern artistic approaches of the West, and on the mixing of political questions with academic questions in our theoretical criticism. Some people always like to proceed from prejudice in finding fault with our literary and art circles; they like to seize other people's shortcomings, and once they have seized them they simply won't let them go while attaching to others labels such as "violating the four basic principles," "resorting to liberalization," etc., thus turning into utter confusion the questions of the main current and sidecurrents, of merits and demerits, and of right and wrong in our literary and art circles, or even turning them upside down. Up to the very present day, they still don't forget taking class struggle as the key link, and they

even resort to exaggerating dangers in order to command a ready hearing, overstating facts, and lying about the real situation on hand. Although the party Central Committee has time and again admonished them not to resort to any more movements, nor any more anti-movement movements, some people still always think of struggling against this and that and indulge in solving problems in our ideological and cultural realms à la movement style.

Our literary and art circle, especially our literary circle, is the heavily devastated area where people have suffered the deepest of persecutions since the founding of our state. We might as well review our history a little at this juncture. In 1935, criticism of "The Biography of Wu Xun" at once created the precedent of sublimating a literary and art question into a political question. Thereafter such cases simply multiplied endlessly, to wit, the criticism of the study of "The Dream of the Red Chamber" in 1954; the so-called exposing of the Hu Feng "counter-revolutionary clique" in 1955; the anti-Rightists of 1957 and anti-Leftism of 1959; the rectification after "the two instructions" of 1964; and then, immediately thereafter, the 10-year disaster that turned the Chinese nation of long cultural traditions into a cultural desert. One movement after another and one ever more unscrupulously critical than the previous one thus continued to oppress us with such criticism until we could hardly breath. Let us just ask, has there ever been another realm or another department in which people were so devastated as to lose their prime altogether? For over 30 years back and forth, the precious years of a half, or even two-thirds of the writers of our generation have been wasted--the best years in which their creative energy happens to be at its peak. How many talented and brave writers have died under the extreme Leftist line through those series of movements--have these not been enough?

The method by which I think of a problem is rather simple. I think, from the early 1950's to the mid-1970's, at intervals of 3 or 5 years each, anti-Rightist, anti-Leftist, and anti-Rightist movements again have taken place in whirling battles in our literary and art circles! In order to stage the anti-Rightist movement, all weapons of public opinion were mobilized, and even foot and wrist fetters, prisons and execution grounds were mobilized; the opposition could not be said to have fallen short of being the most thorough kind; yet our real trouble happened to come from the Left, and what really endangered our cause was no other than the inveteracy of "Leftism." The common people did not understand the secret of our literature and art, yet they had their own view as to the criterion of truth; they could not believe that literature and art possessed the wherewithal of causing a country to rise and fall simply by a single utterance; on the other hand, they understood from the experience of many years the disastrous harm that could come from instigating political movements under the pretext of a novel or a play. Because they had suffered tremendously along with our literature and art. These are simply facts! From criticizing "The Biography of Wu Xun" to criticizing "Hairui Dismissed From Office," what seemed to be mere a controversy in literary writing turned out, in reality, to be the harbinger of a great political movement implicating the whole country! In plotting to usurp party and state power, did the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique not use our writers and scholars as their catalysts? I really hope our literary and art leaders can go to the common people to conduct some investigation and study. The common people are bystanders whose eyes are

clear; they never believe that a novel could stir up trouble in all four seas; they warmly affirm the prosperity and liveliness of our literary creation in the new era. and they also sharply criticize the faults and shortcomings in our literature and art; they all hope that our literary and art circles would experience stability and unity and, God forbid, never fall victim to the tragedy of their stirring up any political storms under the pretext of literature and art again. That would hamper the overall situation of our four modernizations, and hampering this overall situation would be unpopular. Let me emphasize once more, please take your strides and go to the midst of the masses of the people to listen to their authentic voice instead of listening to the opinions of the minority or petty reports. For instance, in 1980 the Anhui branch of our writers association held a writing conference at Huangshan, which was approved in advance by the provincial party committee. In holding this writing conference their motives were very simple and not at all complicated: One was that the literary and art circles in Anhui province were heavily devastated in the "great cultural revolution." At the time in 1966, the organs of the provincial literary association had less than 80 persons, but those sent to the cow sheds numbered as many as 32, and those thrown into jail numbered 2. A contingent of literary and art workers became, in a matter of a few days, simply decimated. After the smashing of the "gang of four," Comrade Wan Li came to Anhui and wanted me to come out to work again and take the responsibility of restoring the Anhui provincial literary association. We convened a literature and art forum and, after a drastic and complicated struggle, succeeded in restoring the provincial literary association; thus this once decimated contingent of literary and art ranks became once more organized. Because our Anhui province is the first one in the country to propose the restoration of the organs of our literary association, the news became dramatically reflected both at home and abroad, as people's eyes were converged on us. How to revitalize the work of our literary association? How to enable this newly reorganized contingent of our literary and art workers to recover its prime? We would like to borrow some external influence to give it some encouragement, to pep it up somewhat and create some momentum for it. A second is that, the Anhui provincial party committee with Comrade Wan Li at its head was at the time just trying to promote the production responsibility system in agriculture; this, again, happened to be a major pioneering measure in the country. But, comrades of other provinces did not necessarily understand this, and the momentum of opposition was just great. We would like to invite certain well known personalities in the literary and art circles to come to Anhui and take a look, so as to let them do some propaganda work for us. Third, the purpose of the Huangshan writing conference was to ascertain the responsibilities of writers on our way toward the four modernizations. This is a new issue, and we would like to ask a contingent of well known writers in various parts of the country to express their views so as to enable us to gather wisdom from pooled opinions. This shows that the Huangshan writing conference was originally a good thing, and it is indeed a good thing. Present at this writing conference were more than 20 famous writers of the country, whose oral statements and written essays at the time, as well as practice in creation during these years since that conference, all prove that they support, follow, and defend the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, and they have made many contributions to the people and to the four modernizations. Not to say that the situation at the Huangshan writing conference was then and right there

treated in a reportage --"Meeting Friends Through Literature"-- systematized by ANHUI WENXUE [ANHUI LITERATURE], that was openly published in black and white, and hence constituted nothing outlandish whatsoever. Yet it was precisely this Huangshan writing conference which has come to be named in big conferences and small conferences alike from 1981 to 1984 on no one knows how many occasions, as if it was somehow a "dark conference" of some sort. But has there been anyone who earnestly sought out the participants and organizers to find out about things there? The cause of this development has lies with the petty reports, indeed! But such petty reports often derive significance from excerpts, and among them most are found to be metaphysical; such data can hardly be said to be reliable. Hence, I always think, if some people should wish to stage still another great cultural revolution, what would happen? Of course many would reply: Impossible! But, as I see it, this might not be the case. Do you recall that the year before last, yes, just the year before last, had not there been a non-movement movement, in which once anti-Rightism was mentioned, people immediately swarmed over overnight? Then big meetings and small meetings began to be held level after level, telephone calls were made, and briefings were distributed, one level oppressed another, publications were inspected, typical cases were searched, in some places where events were closely followed, namelists were even prepared, and in other places people simply sealed well-known Chinese and foreign works that included "The Dream of the Red Chamber," and they also crushed the statue of Venus. What was more, even street residents committees and public security depots were mobilized to register cassette recorders, to confiscate cassettes, busily indulging in doing things here and there and everywhere... In time, all dirty waters from society were poured altogether on the literary and art circles; "engineers of the soul"? The appellation of writers almost became equated to that intended for the Rightists. Why? Because the old viewpoint of regarding "Leftism" as a question of methodology and Rightism as a question of standpoint has remained still deep-rooted in many people's minds!

Most recently, Comrade Hu Yaobang spoke of the relationship between the overall situation and minor situations, pointing out: what the party Central Committee thought of was working on our four modernizations and quadrupling our total output value, whereas certain parts thought of taking class struggle as the key link and struggling against this and against that. This was indeed well said and to the point! Literature and art constituted, no doubt, even a smaller part; yet this part is now affecting the entire overall situation, affecting the overall situation of stability and unity which the party Central Committee has time again called for. I even think that stability and unity constitute the foundation of our state policy on resorting to the four modernizations. While visiting Australia the year before last, I discovered that the situation in our literary and art circles was watched not only by foreign writers but even by foreign business people. I do not understand economics, but I have several friends working on economics who often say to me: "It is as a source of information that foreign investors often take each move in your literary and art circles for analysis." Is it not people in such international circles who treat this as an wind vane as to whether or not our country enjoys political stability? Foreigners also understand that China's literary and art questions are often political questions. It is precisely from exchanges of this kind that I understand the essence of Comrade Hu Yaobang's most recent speech. Like other kind of work, nothing is going to

happen if there should be some dislocations in our literature and art; they can hardly lead to the fall of our party or our state; however, if our "Leftist" ideas are not overcome, and efforts are made to criticize this and criticize that once ever so often, then the construction of our four modernizations could indeed be affected!

The reason for my saying all the above is certainly not to negate literary criticism. As ideological and scholarly criticism and debate, it is itself an indication of prosperity in literature and art. We must not treat the common people as imbeciles or weaklings. Whether it is normal literary criticism or scholarly exploration or a case of seizing on a pretext to push criticism to the extreme, they can see very clearly. Today, stuff like fault-finding, stick-whirling and label-attaching is no longer so popular; those who used to live on movements could be suffering a great deal. They always murmur about the impermissibility of subjecting the literary and art circles to criticism. Heaven only knows! The literary and art circles have been subjected to 30-odd years of criticism, including both verbal attacks and physical interference in the process, what is there left immune from criticism?! What makes one worry is that the line of the extreme Left has not been subjected to severely worded thorough criticism so far. Although the wave-making attempt the year before last was later corrected by the party Central Committee in time, who has even today calculated as to how much damage it did? I often wonder why after responsible comrades of the party Central Committee corrected that non-movement movement several of their important speeches have always been shielded somewhat in our literary and art circles and so slow in meeting the masses?

In his repeated talks about literature and art, Comrade Xiaoping has always fully affirmed the achievement in our literary and art circles on implementing the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. Even when he discovered certain deviations, he still demonstrated the solemnity and broad-mindedness of a statesman. This is the case also with Comrade Yaobang's talk this time. It was precisely because of such trust that our writers are encouraged to open up new territories. The achievement in our literary creation during the past few years have, in my opinion, constituted the most brilliant page in the history of our new literature movement. Whether in terms of their ideological or artistic nature, these works all manifest an epoch-making breakthrough. We now have certain works which definitely merit to be included among those of contemporary world literature. This contingent of ours has come to be recognized by the public either in its quantitative growth or qualitative improvement. The most salient characteristic of its members is that they are patriotic and they love the people. We can be proud of the fact that our writers, who once retreated in disorderly defeat under the persecution of the extreme Leftist line, have upon the overthrow of the gang of four so speedily regrouped into a powerful fighting battalion and replenished also with so much fresh blood; they have by no means calculated individual gratitude or grudge, gains or losses, and they are even able to forgive those who erred in history and proceed to cultivate the good earth of a scar-studded China with a common mind and in common efforts along with the party and the people, explore the spiritual world of their characters from all angles, and also relentlessly criticize the old concepts and old morals. This is also precisely a contribution that only writers can make. How precise such

a contingent is and how trustworthy it is! In the face of the world that is being opened to them, our writers need to explore new trends of thought, to breath some fresh air, and to study new literary viewpoints; yet they have always lingered in love with their motherland. Why should such a contingent rooted in national feelings still be subject to discrimination or enjoy no confidence? or continue to encounter the whirling of the stick at them? Comrade Yaobang has said, our propaganda department should be the rear service department and medical station for our writers. Upon hearing this, I was really moved to tears. What solicitous and heartening words! But have we achieved this today? What measures have there been formulated to protect this contingent?

As I have said from the very beginning, I am taking this opportunity to talk merely about some of my ideas. Holding a congress of great unity, great zeal and great prosperity requires us first of all to sum up our lessons during the past 30-odd years, especially the experiences and lessons since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Unity, zeal and prosperity would remain empty words without eliminating the influence of the "Left." Unity, and only unity, constitutes the central task of our literary workers. And only by solving this question of primary importance can the enthusiasm of our writers become mobilized, and the foundation for improving the implementation of the various policies toward our writers be established. Time is short; we can hesitate no longer.

9255

CSO: 4005/972

EAST REGION

ELIMINATION OF 'LEFTIST' INFLUENCE URGED

Heifei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 85 p 5

[Article by Chen Dengke [7115 4098 4430]: "Eliminate 'Leftist' Influence and Let Literary Creation Prosper"]

[Text] First of all, my Chinese new year greetings to the authors, artists and the vast number of literary workers and amateur authors in the entire province.

The fourth representative conference of the China Writers Association that took place not long ago is a celebrated meeting having epoch making implications. The important speech by Comrade Hu Yaobang and the congratulatory message by Comrade Hu Qili fully realized the party's understanding, trust, concern and respect of authors and artists. They have given us as never before excitement, encouragement and inspiration. On 5 February of this year, at the enlarged board meeting of the provincial federation of authors, the statements by Comrade Huang Juang [7806 3874] and Wang Yuzhao [3769 6735 2507] gave us additional excitement and inspiration! Since the labor of authors is respected, and authors now have freedom in creation, there is no reason we should not devote full energy to doing a good work under this promising environment!

At the fourth representative conference of the China Writers Association, our party central committee definitely brought out that we must eliminate the "leftist" influence in the literary circle, continue to emancipate ideology and implement freedom in creation and democracy in arts, and that from there realize the great unity, great drive and great prosperity in the literary war front. In reviewing the path on which we had walked in the past, we also feel with intense sorrow the great "leftist" damage. Without eliminating the "leftist" ideology and influence and without eradicating the "leftist" pernicious effect, China's literary enterprise will be hopeless.

Within the recent years, literary creation is rather active and successful in our province, but it also suffers serious "leftist" influence and harassment. There prevails in the society the saying: "We should be anti-'leftist' in economy and anti-rightist in literature." Some people start from this prejudice and are fond of finding fault with the literary circle. They like to find a lever, hold it fast and then make the easy accusation of "contradicting the four basic principles," "not unanimous with the party Central Committee" or "capitalist liberalization". Others hold fast "taking class struggle as the key link", and even exaggerate, say frightening things and lie in attempt to struggle against others in accordance with their customary way of solving the

problems in the ideological and cultural domain with movements. Over here let me give a well known example. In 1980, the Anhui provincial chapter of the China Writers Association held a "Huang Shan writing conference" [7806 1472 4581 2585] which was approved by the CPC Provincial Committee and had three motives: 1. the literary circle of Anhui was the distress area during the 10 years of catastrophe, and our good literary contingent scattered here and there. It was not until Comrade Wan Li's arrival in Anhui after the disintegration of "the Gang of Four" that this defeated and dispersed contingent was reorganized. At that time Comrade Wan Li asked me come out to help in restoring Anhui Literary Alliance. After radical and complicated struggles we summoned an all province literary forum and finally succeeded in restoring the literary alliance organization. Since Anhui was the first province in the entire country to restore the literary alliance organization, domestic and international reaction was strong, the people in and outside China attentively watched us. Under that circumstance, we wanted to utilize outside help for making the work of our province's literary alliance more active and to recover the vitality of our province's literary contingent. 2. The CPC provincial committee headed by Comrade Wan Li was at that time promoting in the province the agricultural quota production responsibility system. Now that we can well see the household production contract responsibility is a great first act, but at that time, many comrades in other provinces did not understand and there were big objections. We wanted to invite some well known literary figures to visit Anhui and help in doing some propaganda work. 3. The aim of the Huang Shan writing conference was to explore how authors can serve the people in the process of the "four modernizations." This was a new task and we wanted to hear the comments of a group of authors for drawing on their collective wisdom. It can be seen that the holding of the Huang Shan writing conference was a good thing and actually a good thing. The meeting achieved its expected results. The meeting was attended by more than 30 nationally known authors. Their statements at the meeting and their practice these years after the meeting proves that they support, follow and defend the line of the third plenum from the beginning to the end, and they contribute to the four modernizations and the people. Furthermore, the Huang Shan writing conference was the subject of an article "making friends with literature" by the editorial department of "Anhui Literature." It was in black and white and publicly published with nothing to hide. Yet from 1981 to 1984 this very Huang Shan writing conference was repeatedly identified as if it is a "black meeting," resulting in the creation of ideological chaos in the literary circle and seriously harassing the creation activities of authors.

In bringing out this example, I meant to explain one fact that we should never underestimate the "leftist" ideological influence. The leftist" ghost is always around us. Without energetically eliminating the pernicious "leftist" influence, freedom in creation will not be possible.

Currently in our country are political stability and a developing economy, and the heat waves of reform are getting higher and higher. The situation is unexpectedly good. During the fourth representative conference of China writers Association, the party Central Committee definitely brought out the

protection of the rights of authors in creation freedom. The literary contingent in Anhui Province has a vast number and good quality. Possessing the right of independent creation, our literary production force is bound to be greatly liberated, and the literary circle of Anhui will surely be able to realize great unity, great drive and great prosperity!

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CSO: 4005/936

EAST REGION

COMMENTARY ON 'WAIT AND SEE' ATTITUDE

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by commentator: "How Much Longer Shall We Wait?"]

[Text] At present some units are sloppy and slow in grasping the correction of unhealthy tendencies. One of the main reasons is that some people harbor the ideology of wait-and-see. What are they waiting for? The first is to see how the leadership organ and the neighbors act. The second is the fear that overdoing the correction might bring about problems in the future. This ideology has become an obstacle to implementing the guidance of the party Central Committee and to the correction of the new unhealthy tendencies. There is the saying "the upper echelon has the policy and the lower echelon has the coping measure", right? Some of the pretexts and the manifestations of wait-and-see are actually passive "coping measures" for the implementation of the guidance of the party Central Committee. It should also be called a unhealthy wind that must be conquered.

For correcting the new unhealthy tendencies the party Central Committee has great determination and resolute measures. The party provincial committee is resolute in carrying through the guidance of the party central committee and adopts substantive measures to carry out the guidance of the party Central Committee. Since this new unhealthy tendencies have brought about much damage to our reform and modernization, no good job can be done in reform and modernization without curbing it. Therefore no appeasement or indulgence of this unhealthy tendency should be tolerated. This unhealthy tendency, no matter whether it happens in a leadership organ or basic level, should be resolutely corrected. When unhealthy tendencies occurs in leadership organs, the resulting damage is greater and the influence is worse, it therefore needs doubly serious handling. In fact, the work in this respect is being grasped. No problem in a leadership organ will be let go, nor will the problems in neighbors. We hope that those people whose eyes look only upward and sideways understand this rationale. Instead of wait-and-see, they should start for themselves early to take the initiative of cleaning up any problem they might have. Doing so will be beneficial to the party, the country and themselves. They should not harbor the ideology of chance taking by mistaking that after waiting for a while, big problems will become small problems and small problems will become no problem. This is impossible, because reform is imperative; we must grasp it closely and thoroughly for effective results and problem solution. Of this we must have full awareness.

Some people fear that overdoing would bring about setbacks. The origin of this ideology is related to the lesson of passively accepting the movements in the past. This way of looking at new problems with obsolete eyes is totally wrong. Time has changed. We have for a long time not engaged in the former kind of movement. The aim and the substance of the current correction of the new unhealthy winds are definitely substantial and its measures are reliable. In our substantive work, we must insist on the ideological line of finding truth from facts, must fully investigate and study and must be attentive to grasping the policy and making a clear distinction. Against the various wrong deeds definitely pointed out by the party Central Committee and provincial committee we must correct them exactly one by one; against the rather complicated substantive problems we should, after investigation and knowing the facts, study to find out the correct way of handling in accordance with the spirit of the guiding principle, and request for guidance from the upper echelon in case of need. In this way, no "overdoing" situation will emerge. However, the current problem is that before having actually started working on correcting unhealthy tendencies, before having conscientiously carried through the guidance of the party Central Committee and provincial committee, and before having investigated and cleared up their own problems, some units are already shouting loud their fear of overdoing. In a certain sense, this is pointless and unreasonable.

To wait and see and be passive in action in correcting the new unhealthy tendencies, no matter what the pretexts and the reasons are, are contradictory to the spirit of the guidance from the party central committee and cannot be tolerated by party discipline. We hope that the comrades possessing this kind of wrong ideology will insist on the principle of party spirit, speedily change their attitude, and boldly take the initiative to grasp well this work, and conscientiously curb the new unhealthy winds in order to insure the smooth implementation of reform and modernization construction.

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CSO: 4005/936

EAST REGION

EARLY MARRIAGE IN RURAL AREAS

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 85 p 4

[Letter to the Editor from Xiang Yanglin [7209 2254 2651] of a PLA unit:
"Early Marriage and Early Parenthood Should be Prohibited"]

[Text] One month ago I returned from my military unit to my native place Tong Cheng to visit my kin and discovered a rather serious situation of early marriage and early parenthood in the rural area. Take my village for example, 12 boys and girls have got married since 1983, the youngest was 15 years old and the oldest was only 20. One of the female youths is already a mother at the age of 16. Investigation revealed that early marriage and early parenthood were the result of prearranged marriage. The ridiculous thing was that those early married males and females did not make requests for marriage licenses.

It is hoped that the basic level leadership will pay attention to family planning as our country's basic national policy. Components concerned should be strict in disallowing the marriage registration of people not yet up to the legal marriage age. They should fully bring into play the roles of the women's federation CYL family planning work team and government organs by employing various means to jointly enhance the marriage law and the propaganda education of family planning. to criticize and help the male and female youths and their parents who desire to see early marriage, and to make them realize the illegality of getting marriage before the legal marriage age. To those early married couples, we should instruct them to carry out birth control measures in order to avoid committing a second mistake of early parenthood.

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CSO: 4005/936

EAST REGION

STRENGTHENING OF DISCIPLINE URGED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] This year is the first year in which the "Resolution" of the Third Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee to carry out economic reform focused on the cities has been implemented. Achieving the great objective of victory in the first battle, of course depends upon the accuracy of the reform scheme and careful leadership planning, but it also depends on the party and the people all subordinating themselves to the concerted command of the Central Committee, observing discipline and keeping in step with the fine order of reform. "Strengthen discipline and the reform cannot fail."

The reform of production relations and the superstructure cannot be smooth sailing, for its range of involvement is wide and touches on the private interests of a large group of people, which will certainly give rise to all kinds of complex problems and situations and will certainly encounter serious obstacles. Among these are always the struggles between the parts and the whole, advanced and backward, correct and mistaken, progressive and conservative. Therefore, in every reform move we should base ourselves on the parts while keeping our mind on the whole and enliven the microscopic "cell" while coordinating it with the health of the macroscopic "body." This means the reform must advance along the correct path. This will require a high degree of discipline, the support of the party and the people, under the leadership of the Central Committee, and concerted action and all reforms to whatever degree should be carried out in a planned fashion, step by step, under leadership supervision. We should also see that the emphasis on discipline is meant to deal with new situations and problems arising out of the current reform, which is very realistic and directed. Generally speaking, right now the development of the reform is healthy and smooth. But we must note that since winter of last year, a number of new incorrect workstyles have arisen, mainly manifested by some cadres in party and government organizations who draw on their own authority to engage in commerce, resell scarce commodities at a profit and cash in on it. Production and circulation departments are recklessly raising prices at will and they are concocting all sorts of pretexts to wantonly give out bonuses and materials, entertain guests and send gifts and spend freely, as well as making rush promotions of cadres, practicing fraud, engaging in formalism and so on. Because this produces lax discipline and "failure to enforce orders and prohibitions," subjectively speaking, this means some comrades have forgotten and deviated from the party's purpose of whole-heartedly serving the people,

do not correctly understand and handle the relations between the parts and the whole, individual and collective, and place the interests of the parts and the individual above those of the whole and the party and the people, thereby harming the interests of the people and taking the opportunity of the reform to give individuals and small cliques a "handle." Objectively speaking, because all kinds of backward invasions of social consciousness still exist and some party and government leaders and ideological political work departments are weak and lax, party discipline and government discipline have relaxed and laws are not strictly enforced. This unhealthy tendency to "fail to enforce orders and prohibitions," under the guise of "reform" and "enlivening" the economy, is extremely misleading and dangerous, for not only does it affect the smooth development of the whole reform, but it also damages the party and the state's policies and decrees, which saps the will, loosens organization, and even corrupts the body of the party and ruins a large group of cadres. Therefore, the entire party must deal severely with this type of problem, strengthen discipline, oppose new incorrect workstyles and guarantee the healthy development of the reform.

At present, to strengthen discipline, we should first organize the broad masses of party members, particularly the leading cadres at all levels, to conscientiously study the Central Committee's resolution and the series of major directives on economic reform and integrate it with the study of discussions of party workstyle and discipline, as well as party rectification documents, to grasp the essence, aims and policies of the reform and by integrating theory and practice, to fully understand the serious danger of the new incorrect workstyles, clarify poor party workstyles and maintain a unified, law-abiding social order, or the reform will go wrong. This would allow all of us comrades, especially leading cadres at all levels, to become both pioneers of the reform and staunch champions of "strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions." Next, party and government organizations to enterprise units should consciously and strictly investigate and correct manifestations of incorrect workstyles in their own units and areas, investigating and correcting them case by case. In investigation and correction, value the party and the people highly, seek truth from facts, be earnest and conscientious and never work perfunctorily. Lastly, to strengthen discipline, the work "strict" must be emphasized. We should look at the circumstances and attitude of those who violate party and government discipline and punish them accordingly; those who break the law should be dealt with in accord with the law. Leaders and enforcement agencies at all levels must not be softhearted or pay attention to "connections," but should have the courage to confront tough situations and firmly check these unhealthy trends.

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CSO: 4005/681

EAST REGION

CONCEPT OF CREATIVE FREEDOM DISCUSSED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 85 p 4

[Article by Shen Minte [3088 2404 3676]: "Freedom is Beautiful"]

[Text] We should not pay too much attention to the shades of meaning in words. Yet whether we retain them or reject them and how we use them is truly full of rich historical substance.

Freedom is a beautiful word. In the poem, "Life is truly noble and love is valued high, but to die for freedom leaves the other two behind," though "life" and "love" are mentioned, the most moving word is "freedom." Unfortunately, we once gave the word "freedom" to the bourgeoisie and as they defined freedom, we did not want to be free. But historical facts are stern and we abandoned the word. When we took it up again to sing its praises, using it as a prominent indicator of socialist literature and art, we had already paid a heavy price. Of course, in the end we came to a new understanding of Lenin's thesis that proletarian literature is the freest literature. Those artists who sacrificed for "creative freedom" (including those artists who sacrificed their lives or went underground) can be gratified by this--the contemporary author Shi Yingao [0670 0936 7559] praised "creative freedom" for opening up a new chapter in history.

The "creative freedom" that we stress today is not simply a repetition of Lenin's slogan and its intention is not to copy Lenin's statement. It should have new historical substance. We cannot say generally that contemporary literature of the last 30 years and more is "unfree literature." Yet we should acknowledge the severely unfree conditions existing. Frankly speaking, the stress on "creative freedom" is meant to deal with a series of unfree factors over a long period of time. There are different unfree factors, but I believe the most serious factor has been mistakes in the relation between politics and art.

That literature and art serve politics and are subordinate to the theory of the political line is blocking the development of artistic production forces. "Creative freedom" will release literature and art from the bonds of this theory. However, this is still in the process of occurring. I believe that if it is necessary to clarify this understanding, then politics itself has been making a mistake. In the past there were two nearly inescapable ideas,

one of which was that proletarian leadership could not make mistakes and the second was that proletarian politics could not make mistakes. The former idea is gradually being done away with, but the latter is still hard to eradicate. The habitual mode of thought is that since they are called proletarian politics, of course they are the correct politics. If they are wrong, then they were never a part of proletarian politics in the first place. One hardly realizes that concrete manifestations of proletarian politics, such as lines, principles and policies, have all been generalized from the real lives of proletarian politicians. Proletarian politicians are like all people in facing the contradictions between the subjective world and the objective world. The subjective world strives to correctly reflect the objective world, but it cannot completely escape what is not entirely correct or even incorrect. It could not happen overnight, that proletarian politics becomes bourgeois politics or any other kind of politics. How could it be that only in the other classes would contradictions between subjective and objective occur? Proletarian politicians are not perfect men, supermen or, even less, immortals. Exploring the path of Chinese socialism has been an extremely torturous process, with no lack of mistakes, even serious mistakes. For example, literature and art must serve politics and be subordinated to the political line, so that when political mistakes occur, literature and art are at a loss for what to do and can only follow the mistakes. Over a long period, there was an immense number of works that followed the mistakes and they were hardly rare. The significance of "creative freedom" lies in putting both literature and art and politics on a foundation of materialism. Literature and art and politics must both accurately reflect objective reality and the laws of the socialist revolution and drive. In terms of the basic problem of understanding the objective world, artists and politicians are entirely on a par. Artists should absorb ideological nourishment from politicians and gain an understanding of real inspiration from politicians. Yet this does not mean unconditional following, blindly serving and subordinating themselves. When politicians make mistakes, all artists can independently employ the Marxist point of view to bring out their own interpretation of real life. History has already proved that artists' understanding is not doomed to lag behind that of politicians. Around 1957, a group of works later known as "a second bloom of flowers" appeared. At that time, these works were severely attacked; this fact illustrates how the understanding that these works reflected was ahead of some politicians and those politicians did not accept that fact at the time. This was not only unfortunate for the artists as individuals, but unfortunate for the nation, as well. This reflects the torturous and arduous course of socialism in China. If the masses (artists are a part of the masses), with their understanding of objective reality, were able to freely express themselves via the democratic route, becoming an important reference for politicians and used to improve their political ideology, then the development of socialism would walk a straighter road. Therefore, by not serving politics or being subordinate to the political line but by supporting creative freedom, never divorced from politics, is exactly how literature and art can best play a progressive role with regard to politics.

Of course, "creative freedom" is not the freedom to spread the corrupt ideology of the bourgeoisie or feudal classes, but it is the freedom for

authors to understand and express reality under the guidance of Marxism and the freedom to pursue the truth and diversity in the creative process. Proceeding from certain set political ideas (needless to say, some of which are mistaken political ideas) to make selections from life, one certainly cannot reflect the vital, complex forms of objective reality nor satisfy diverse aesthetic requirements. Can "creative freedom" be used as a pretext for erroneously reflecting reality as one pleases or even promoting a corrupt ideology? The answer is absolutely not. However, this is not to be feared, because we have the freedom to criticize and will give criticism where it is appropriate; more authors will write more and better works through the gain of creative freedom. This in itself is a forceful line against error. What we should fear is the confusion of error and "creative freedom," blaming "creative freedom" and thereby causing the "withdrawal" of "creative freedom." In the foolish situation of giving up eating for fear of choking, the trick is using "choking" as a pretext to give up eating, but the more serious harm created thereby cannot be estimated, yet there are limitless examples of this in the past.

Freedom is beautiful. When freedom is put into use it may be sullied, but can we abandon freedom because of this? "Creative freedom" is an artistic ideology the proletariat can be proud of and a glorious expression of the proletariat's confidence and strength.

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CSO: 4005/681

EAST REGION

CREATIVE FREEDOM IN LITERATURE DISCUSSED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 85 p 4

[Article by Shao Jiangtian [6730 3068 1131]: "The Golden Age of Socialist Literature"]

[Text] The complete success of the Fourth Conference of the China Writers Association demonstrates that the golden age of socialist literature in China has truly arrived. The series of general and specific policies decided by the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee has liberated tremendously the creative production forces of China's socialist literature, thereby releasing a flood of good and relatively good works, and in his congratulatory speech, Hu Qili [5170 0796 4539], representing the Central Committee at the conference, said it had made a true springtime for China's writers.

For a long period, due to the trouble caused by extreme "leftist" ideological trends, the so-called creative freedom of writers seemed confined to cautious propaganda. In fact, over nearly 30 years, at every juncture in our enterprise where there were flaws, in the realm of literature and art, it was always the writers who were habitually punished as the true source of the problem. They were made into wooden figures, but which still had their senses, the most direct result of which was the destitution of literature and the inertia of writers. The long period in which foreign literature was sealed off and China's economic situation both affected the literary situation; therefore, now that the prelude has begun, China's writers will astonish contemporary world literature with their rapid progress. Under these conditions, creative freedom will rise sharply.

To be sure, creative freedom is not a new formulation, but as it is being put forward by the central authorities for the first time, its significance and influence could not be greater.

Traditional modes of thought have an extremely destructive power of inertia. In the past, if anyone brought up creative freedom, it was like the battle cry of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat. Thus it was the colleagues in literature who were first eager for quick success and instant benefit and then all cultural leaders. In the end, the administration organizations often personally intervened, causing an admirable young life to come to an end. China is a large nation and an old one and it seems that our national

affairs have always been particularly complicated and difficult to unravel. In fact, that China's writers have not gained adequate creative freedom does not demonstrate the will of one person or another, but an extremely complex sum total of phenomena composed of many complex factors. For example, when writers in the past brought up creative freedom, it often demonstrated no more than an outward demand, as if this "freedom" were like some kind of material condition, which was held by someone else. This not only manifests behavior that is itself naive, but more obviously perhaps reveals mistakes in the category of understanding. In fact, no matter whether you look at the history of literature in ancient or modern times, in China or abroad, creative freedom is never granted by any person, but the form more often manifested is that the writers themselves intensely radiate or pierce into social life. The demand for creative freedom that many writers extended to administrative organizations at times did not really clarify the specific content or extensive causes of the concept of creative freedom. In fact, in any country, including socialist countries like our own of course, it is difficult to avoid conflicts at times between administration intervention and creative freedom and the fireworks exploded by these conflicts often burn writers, which is an extremely regular social phenomenon and no cause for alarm. The crux of the problem is what to do after the conflict. Since genuine literature normally expresses historical factors, then how can a promising writer suspend his own creative freedom because of this kind of conflict? Compared to the writer's desire for creative freedom, any forceful administration intervention is destined to be insignificant.

Inappropriate administration intervention is naturally a negative factor that is hard to overlook for why there is no prosperity in our literature, yet at the same time, this has interacted with psychological factors of the writers' own. Remember that after liberation the literary world "cried wolf" many times and each time that it gave the first cry of "the wolf is here," was it not "one of us" in the writers' group? Even when the hunters were gathered round, was it not many times the writers themselves who held the bows and arrows?

An even more worthy point is that often after the "bag" has been captured, even the "bag" himself suspected along with the others that he was the "wolf"! The contrast with the ideas that have been instilled and bred over a long period often cause some of our writers to be reduced in their own minds to truly mediocre persons and consequently the considerable mediocre work they produce is actually not the result of specific administration intervention, but is generally the vivid expression of a nearly instinctual self-consciousness. Therefore, I believe that for writers to gain creative freedom, first and foremost they must thoroughly criticize extreme "leftist" ideological trends: internal and external, traditional and newborn, public and private. Whether or not extreme "leftist" ideological trends are criticized and how thoroughly they are criticized is the key to writers' ability to truly gain creative freedom.

At the conference, Comrade Zhang Guangnian [1728 0342 1628] pointed out that creative freedom is composed of two factors. One is a healthy political

situation and the other is writers getting into an attitude of freedom in their creative activities. In fact, these two factors have a common point of issue, which is thoroughly eliminating extreme "leftist" ideological trends. A healthy political situation is not an empty notion, for it is generally manifested as the unimpeded historical advance of the social current, with writers as a small boat in that current, which goes with the current and so "although Jiangling is a thousand li away, you can return in a single day." Their creativity will bring about their freedom; if they cannot see the direction of the current and go against it, the "small boat" will be caught in a whirlpool and "creative freedom" will be lost along with everything else. Is this to say that a healthy political situation cannot disturb the creative freedom of writers? The answer is absolutely not. However, if the larger situation is clear, then writers are entirely free to employ the critical function of literature and ultimately realize a harmony between the outside world and psychological factors.

In the final analysis, creative freedom is not the goal. Writers' names should be linked with their works, for a writer with no works is sad. To be sure, creative freedom is a prerequisite for the emergence of successful work, but it cannot replace the creativity of a brilliant writer. Economic development, political security and social life under full-scale reconstruction can provide superior external conditions for the emergence of good works worthy of a great age, but that is far from all. The records of literary history in China and abroad all reveal that the quality of the political situation and the quality of literary works never move in the same orbit. In fact, historically, great works have emerged in the darkest political periods and under the brightest political conditions there are blank spaces in the history of literature. The good government of the Zhenguan era was reflected in the full speed development of Tang poetry, yet the politically heedless state of Chu could not hide the great radiance of the "li Sao." The desire to create a new situation in socialist literature today and criticize extreme "leftist" ideological trends are equally important for writers themselves to study and cultivate. Without a deeply conscientious life and literary achievements, without rich, original theoretical and philosophical cultivation, without developing a school of one's own in some field of learning, including many of the natural sciences, and lastly, without the great ambition to be a "great writer" in China or even in the world, creating great works worthy of our age is basically impossible. We do not want the illusion of gaining victory by sheer good luck nor do we hope to seek a shortcut to the peak of world literature. Read the masterpieces of all mankind, and in which great work does the highest human intelligence of that given historical period not shine. Yet let us first illuminate ourselves!

Do not be afraid of criticism. Criticism is often the background and circumstance for the making of a monumental work. The plays of Shakespeare, Balzac's "La Comedie Humaine," Leo Tolstoy's "War and Peace" and our own proudly oft-quoted "Dream of the Red Chamber" were all definitely criticized in the period when they had just appeared and even today. When will criticism of them ever really stop? The greatest danger to literary works is not criticism, but lack of criticism. From birth it is hard to avoid

bloodshed, pain and tears in life, so we should not seek a suffocating peaceful coexistence in learning, but we should boldly and assuredly develop criticism and welcome it.

Lastly, we should focus particularly on unity among writers, which was stressed by this conference. Since our writers are unanimous in racking their brains to make socialist literature thrive, why can't they be unified? The peak of world literature is not occupied by one person alone, but is a broad plateau. Writers are like "mountaineers" on a path up to the summit who for whatever reason not only do not guide and help each other, but also trip each other up from behind--their minds should be broadened and broadened again!

The golden age of socialist literature has arrived, so let us open our arms to warmly embrace it!

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CSO: 4005/681

10 July 1985

EAST REGION

HUAINAN RECTIFICATION UNITS' PROGRESS REPORTED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The first group of party rectification units in Huainan city have followed the plans of the central authorities and the provincial party committee over a concentrated period of time and have had success in getting in touch with actual conditions in the units in their own area, dealing with important problems, getting involved in implementing education on thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution and eliminating "leftist" influences.

Huainan was a major disaster area of the Cultural Revolution, with many lingering maladies remaining. At this late hour, the inherited habits from the Cultural Revolution are still quite conspicuous in several units. For this reason, the municipal party committee decided to concentrate its major efforts on carrying out education to thoroughly negate the Cultural Revolution in a concentrated period of time, based on the earnest study of documents by all party rectification units in the city. In order to made the education penetrating and effective, in his mobilization speech, municipal party secretary Comrade Wang Leping [3769 2867 1627] dealt with how to carry out step by step a practical plan for engaging in education to negate the Cultural Revolution. The 107 party rectification units in the city concentrated on a period of more than 20 days and stressed successful implementation of the "two negations" to the broad masses of party members universally engaged in education on thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution. These are negating the "theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" and negating the point of view that "once a faction is correct, it is always correct." Based on a thorough study of the documents, they got in touch with actual conditions of their own units and individuals, carried out discussion, particularly on the problems surrounding how to deal with economic reform and correcting unhealthy trends under the new circumstances, checked up on the work of their units and individuals, discovered the important problems that existed and formulated measures for rectification and reform.

Thanks to the municipal party committee's attention and serious undertaking by every party rectification unit, results were obtained in education on negating the Cultural Revolution. 1. Factionalism was further eliminated and unity strengthened. In the 107 party rectification units, there were originally a minority of unit teams whose unity was poor as a result of factional disturbances, but through "exposition, investigation and

discussion" and carrying out criticism and self-criticism, their unity was increased tremendously. 2. Results were obtained in correcting unhealthy trends under the new circumstances. In the latter third of December of last year, four units in the commodities bureau of Fengtai County ate and drank excessively while checking and accepting enterprises and recklessly gave out souvenirs. Their expenses totaled more than 3,500 yuan. After the county party committee discovered this, it was promptly handled. When the Tianjiaan Prefecture construction team convened a professional work conference, they bought 98 electric rice cookers and gave them to individuals. The prefectural party committee promptly criticized the unit and will retrieve the electric rice cookers that were given away. 3. New progress has been made in investigating "the three types of people."

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CSO: 4005/681

EAST REGION

UNDERSTANDING CORRECTION OF WORKSTYLES URGED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Right now, taking advantage of the reform to engage in incorrect workstyles such as officials in organizations and public office engaging in business, buying and selling at a profit, arbitrarily raising prices, recklessly issuing bonuses and materials and using public funds to entertain and send gifts wantonly and other incorrect methods are being strictly investigated and corrected. New conditions and problems arising out of the reform are also being conscientiously studies, suitable countermeasures adopted and the proper resolutions made. This is being done to eliminate distrubances and obstructions, to enable the smooth progress of the reform, to strengthen the vitality of the enterprises, enliven the economy and promote the aim of realizing the four modernizations in China.

When some comrades see the vigorous checking of incorrect workstyles or the handling of new problems arising out of reform, they sometimes understand it poorly, which produces the wrong impression and they mistakenly believe that policy should "change" and that it should be "stopped." This understanding is extremely mistaken and whenever this view exists, it is mainly because the major significance of the reform is not sufficiently understood. They lack the necessary mental preparation and specific analysis of the new conditions and problems arising out of our progress and they make no clear distinction between correct methods for carrying out reform and the dishonest methods that deviate from the purpose of the reform.

The reform that we are now carrying out, which has such decisive significance for China's socialist future, was not dreamed up in people's heads, but is required by the objective laws of China's socialist drive. We have engaged in the socialist drive for over 30 years now, and the lessons of 30 years of successes and setbacks have taught us that the oversystematized economic system of the past had become a major obstacle to the development of production forces. The only way out is through reform and only through reform is there hope for the success of China's socialist modernization drive. The reform reflects the aspirations and determination of all the people and is an irresistable historical trend. In the process of carrying out the reform, we will meet with difficulties and obstacles and complications and faults may possibly arise, but our task will be to work hard, adopt correct methods and overcome difficulties and obstacles. We should work

carefully and pragmatically and do our best to avoid the appearance of complications and faults. We should be especially careful at the start of the campaign and we must try to gain victory. However, the policy decisions and fixed goals for carrying out the reform are definitely unshakeable. The pace of reform should be steady and we should proceed with caution, but it must be carried out vigorously, so as not to lose the opportunity. Yet each step forward should be a dependable, healthy step. We must adopt a strict attitude toward the new incorrect workstyles arising now and resolutely check them, because this kind of incorrect workstyle disturbs the party's general and specific policies, ruins the reputation of the reform, disturbs the plan for reform and hinders the smooth progress of the reform. Checking incorrect workstyles resolves the new problems arising out of reform and can guarantee the healthy development of reform along the correct path.

These incorrect workstyles that disrupt or destroy reform often wear the guise of "reform" and flaunt the banner of reform, so that we must conscientiously differentiate all methods that arise during the current reform as to what is the correct way to carry out reform, what should be done and what is permissible; what should not be done and what is not permissible is very clearly explained in the resolutions and recent series of directives by the central authorities. Violating the central authorities' resolutions and directives is not the correct way to carry out reform, but is incorrect behavior deviating from the purpose of the reform. Because the reform is advancing through trial and error, the situation is complex and changes are rapid and it is difficult to make clear and specific stipulations instantly on some problems. Some people who engage in dishonest methods often exploit these advantages. Actually, in cases where no clear and specific stipulations exist, there are certainly regulations that can be followed and the regulations there are are extremely clear. This important principle is found in the "Resolution by the Central Committee on Economic Reform": "The reform should only promote the development of security and production in society, the improvement of people's lives and the strengthening of the state's fiscal power, never harm them." Measured by this standard, we can see that proceeding from the private interests of small cliques or individuals, not hesitating to engage in behavior that harms the collective interests of the country, regardless of what various pretexts are concocted and speaking so "reasonably" are all wrong and not permissible. Therefore, as long as we clearly divide correct methods of reform from incorrect workstyles that use reform as an excuse, it will be easy to comprehend criticism and correction of incorrect workstyles, which is a necessary step in firmly carrying out the reform to the end.

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CSO: 4005/681

EAST REGION

VALUE KNOWLEDGE, QUALITY PERSONNEL

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 12 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Wu Tong [0702 2717]]

[Text] Article 9 of the "Resolution" of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee states: "The implementation of socialist modernization construction depends on having esteem for knowledge and quality personnel and on fighting against all thinking and actions which derogate science and technology, derogate the development of intellectual power and derogate intellectuals." The fact intellectuals are either valued or derogated reflects people's perception of the value of knowledge and quality personnel.

According to Marx, the term value represents the relationship between external things and human needs or the attributes of external things to satisfy human needs. There are three factors which determine whether a thing has value, how much value and whether it is valued by people. First, whether the thing is useful and could be the bearer of value; second, whether its usefulness is related to any specific need of the people of a specific social relationship; and third, the position of its value in various value systems. The establishment of a concept of value concerning esteem for knowledge and quality personnel during the current reform of the economic system should be examined in the light of these three factors.

(1) Is knowledge valuable? Are quality personnel valuable? These questions have been adequately deliberated but not satisfactorily resolved. What is the crux of the matter? It all depends on making rational use of quality personnel of various disciplines and allowing them to play their role to its fullest extent in order to reveal their value.

People normally evaluate things on the strength of facts rather than reasoning. When Zhu Geliang [an outstanding military strategist of the Three Kingdoms] first left his humble residence to help Liu Bei [the head of one of the Three Kingdoms], Liu's army commanders such as Guan Yu and Zhang Fei, took Zhu as a mere egghead. Despite Liu Bei's claim: "When I have Kong Ming [Zhu Geliang's courtesy name], I feel like a fish in water," Guan and Zhang were still unconvinced. It was only after Zhu Geliang had worked grand strategies at the commander's tent and won a number of decisive victories that Guan and Zhang finally recognized the "value" of Zhu Geliang.

This explains that the value of knowledge and the value of quality personnel are not understood and recognized until they are put to use and tested in practice. By the same token, the value of natural resources are not known until they are developed and put to use.

It often happens that an individual who is nobody in one unit may suddenly become a valuable asset in another. What accounts for the difference is that the different roles he plays make a difference in the value he demonstrates. We may say any unit where intellectuals play successful roles must be a unit which values intellectuals. Even though bias of one kind or another may still exist among its masses, it could be easily overcome by allowing intellectuals to make positive contributions and create real wealth. Consequently, to rid society of old concepts of value which derogate knowledge and quality personnel depends not so much on educating the masses as on making better use of intellectuals. To give intellectuals enough room to operate is to give them an opportunity to use their accomplishments and contributions to demonstrate their value to society.

In that case, how are the intellectuals being used now? According to statistics provided by the departments concerned, only 20-30 percent out of some 6 million intellectuals are being used rationally to play their role to its fullest extent, while 10-20 percent thereof have been most irrationally used or not used at all. More than one-half of them have been able to play some role but unable to maximize their talent. A large batch of intellectuals are "kept in freezers," unable to find a way to serve and contribute what they should even though they are willing to serve the country. This gives those with "leftist" bias reason to believe they have found new evidence to prove that intellectuals are not that great; they cast a shadow larger than its substance. Denial of opportunity to intellectuals to maximize their talent reinforces biased derogation of knowledge and quality personnel. This involves two sides of a single problem. The eradication of this popular bias calls for modification of the conditions which deny intellectuals the opportunity to play their role, including improvement of their working and living conditions. More important and more urgent still is to bring about organizational and institutional reform. The discrepancy between what one has learned and what one is called upon to do accounts for the fact that 70-80 percent of intellectuals are unable to maximize their roles. This is due to an irrationally "deadening" system of personnel management. Lu Benzong, a Southern Sung Dynasty poet, once said: "Every word we use must be dynamic because only dynamic words would reverberate." This means we have to use words in a dynamic way to let them reverberate. Professor Yang Zhenning used the quotation to illustrate the principle of using quality personnel. That is say, every person of ability must have room to pursue his career actively before he can succeed and make contributions to demonstrate his worth to society. If this were possible, biased derogation of knowledge and quality personnel, no matter how deep-rooted, would crumble in the presence of irrefutable facts.

(2) Whether knowledge and quality personnel are valued depends not only on whether their value is demonstrated in practice but also on its

relationship to the needs and interests of people. After all, people's concept of value is determined by their own interests. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the peasants have been the first to change their attitude toward knowledge and quality personnel. When the responsibility system was introduced to the villages, many peasants, induced by immediate interests, wanted to put their children to work in the field immediately. As a result, the enrollment of village elementary schools dropped sharply. But the emergency of new interests rectified this present bias pretty fast because they saw with their eyes that the introduction of new varieties had increased their production several times and adoption of new technology had doubled and redoubled their income. They no longer believe they have nothing to do with knowledge and quality personnel because they represent material benefits which anyone could see and touch. To show their respect for knowledge, and quality personnel, they go after them as if "snatching gods of wealth." This change of peasant attitude implies a reflection of the changing relationship of their interests.

Those whose awareness of the problem is belated or completely missing are people who cling to their "iron rice bowl" or "eating from one pot." Under the "eating from one pot" system, nobody cares whether an enterprise makes or loses money or is economically fruitful. When knowledge and quality personnel, the determining factors of an enterprise's success or failure, are dissociated from the material interests of people, it is hard to expect people to value them. Didn't you say knowledge is valuable? But there are many instances where knowledge and the fruit of technology are worthless in real life. Didn't you say quality personnel are difficult to get? Whether they are "difficult to get" or "easy to get," I make money just the same. So people are not the least disturbed when thoroughbred horses are used to push grindstones, nor are they saddened to let new technology remain idle. After all, this old concept which derogates knowledge and quality people is but a reflection of the interest relationships under the "eating from one pot" system.

Knowledge and quality personnel are valued when they relate closely to the material interests of people; derogated when they are dissociated from the material interests of people and discredited when they threaten the vested interests of people. That is the bottom line.

In the past, we were not fully aware of this. We often explained biased derogation of knowledge and quality personnel in terms of "ideological anthithesis" and attributed it to the "impact of feudal historical traditions." They are important factors of course, but not enough to explain why the villages, the stronghold of feudal historical traditions where ignorance overshadows science, have become the headwater of a current in contemporary China to "hike the value of knowledge." What helps the peasants who are rated conservative and backward, get ahead of cities in valuing knowledge and quality personnel. What accounts for the failure of some big enterprises where intellectuals congregate to carry out the policy toward intellectuals? This illustrates that the root of the old concept of value which derogates knowledge and quality personnel is found not so much in the ideological arena as it is in the economic arena. Its

roots are in the historical traditions as well as the existing system of personal interests. These three join together at a vertex to form a triangular prism. That is why biased derogation of knowledge and quality personnel is so firmly entrenched.

We launched propaganda and educational drives in most recent years to eradicate such "leftist" bias. That is essential. But to preach the value of knowledge and the value of quality personnel to those who are not aware of the importance of knowledge to their personal interests is unrealistic. We often resorted to administrative measures, such as investigation teams and inspection corps, to step up the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals. That is also necessary. But it often leaves many policy matters which could be handled locally or by the units concerned unattended to unless intervened by a superior authority or even the leader of the CPC Central Committee. It seems educational and administrative measures can play only a supplementary role. It takes reform to establish an economic system with enough incentive to generate intensive need for knowledge and quality personnel. When that comes to pass, the old biased derogation of knowledge and quality personnel will dissipate.

(3) The value of a thing does not exist in isolation; it exists in competition with the value of other things. Some comrades who recognize the value of knowledge and quality personnel tend to show their "leftist" bias as soon as the relationship between this value and other values is questioned. The most popular and the most harmful argument is that undue emphasis on knowledge would play down experience. Consequently, it is necessary to understand and handle correctly the relationship between the value of experience and that of knowledge in order to foster a concept of value which esteems knowledge and quality personnel. People who derogate knowledge often take pride in their own experience. As a matter of fact, knowledge and experience are not diametrically opposed. Generally speaking, knowledge is experience, including both direct and indirect experience. But the concept of experience cherished by those comrades who have cleared knowledge out of experience is simply their personal perception of experience. Of course we respect the personal perception of experience. Engels said: "The most viable approach is to learn from the bitter experience one has been through." The rich experience a person accumulates in practice, be it positive or negative, is a valuable treasure, provided he knows how to learn from it. To learn means to process and refine the raw perceptual experience and turn it into rational and disciplined knowledge, the guidance of action. Like the value of raw materials realized in finished products, the value of experience cannot be fully realized until it is processed and turned into a product of science. Although those comrades who derogate knowledge appear to value experience, they do not really know the value of experience because if they deny the value of science and knowledge, how can they claim any value for that kind of raw experience?

We must also note that to learn from experience is one way but not the only way of learning. In this age of "information explosion," indirect experience is especially vital to knowledge. The experience of a single individual, no matter how rich and abundant, is just like a drop in the

sea when compared to the scientific and educated knowledge of mankind as a whole. To rate experience above knowledge is like rating a drop of water above the sea, isn't it?

We have to weigh very carefully whether the experience of this group of narrow-minded empiricists is worthy of esteem. These people are ignorant, ill-informed and self-righteous. Their correct experience will in time become outmoded, over-aged and devalued while their wrong experience, not reviewed and sorted, will be a burden. As a result, their thinking, often constrained by outmoded prejudices and erroneous biases, will be ossified and incompatible with the new things and creations brought about by the reforms. Why do people allege that to revitalize the economy is "to promote capitalism" and to open up the country to the outside is "to encourage liberalism"? The reason is they are loaded with the "leftist" experience of economic strangulation and closed-door policy. Some people call this "perpetuated misconceptions." Indeed, misconceptions do perpetuate in experience. That kind of experience, formed in practices controlled by "leftist" errors, is bound to permeate the "leftist" biases and be perpetuated in their system of experience. Since it chokes the thinking of some comrades and blocks their reception of new knowledge, we must repudiate it. Comrade Hu Yaobang once said: "In the past, leadership experience was the primary requirement of cadre selection. Now that is no longer good enough to meet the needs of the times. Henceforth, modern science and education should be the primary requirement of cadre selection." The issue of what should be the "primary requirement" signifies not only changes in the standard of cadre selection but also readjustments of our value system. We should act voluntarily to pursue conceptual readjustments to establish a value system adapted to the needs of the day.

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CSO: 4005/806

10 July 1985

EAST REGION

STRUCTURAL CHANGES OF CHINESE INTELLECTUAL CIRCLES

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 22 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Zhang Zhichao [1728 1807 6389]]

[Text] The Author's Biographical Sketch:

Zhang Zhichao, 33 years of age, was admitted in 1977 to the East China Teachers University. In 1979, he applied to take an examination ahead of the academic calendar and was accepted as a postgraduate student in world economics and earned his master's degree in economics in 1982. He was accepted in 1983 by the university to do doctoral research in world economics. He has published close to 70 articles in various newspapers and periodicals, including "On the Causes and Formation of the European Money Market," "The Impact of New Technological Revolution on International Economic Relations," "Whither Goes the International Monetary System."

The Chinese intellectual circles are experiencing important structural changes which are conducive to the rise of new talents and remind us to scout and use younger people. To be aware of the basic trend of these changes is crucial to our drive to esteem and use more young people of ability.

These structural changes of the Chinese intellectual circles are most noticeable in the following areas:

First, changes in the composition of the working contingents have led to a growing ratio of youths in the rank and file of intellectuals. Since the founding of the People's Republic, China has brought up about 4.39 million college and professional school graduates, 2.83 million of whom were graduated between 1966 and 1984. Most of them are less than 40 years of age. College graduates of the 1980's are even younger. They account for a total of about 1.35 million, far exceeding the total number of college graduates of the 1950's and nearly equal that of the 1960's. More significant still is that the ratio of young people in China's middle and higher level research forces has been growing at an even faster pace. Since the founding of the People's Republic, China has brought about 50,000 research students, 30,000 of whom are research students who were graduated in 1980's. Research

students are "national contingents" of capable people. Their youthfulness is inestimably valuable. Besides, there are also thousands upon thousands of youths who have acquired academic training in evening colleges, vocational colleges, TV colleges, or through publication and correspondence courses and other vehicles of self-study. We may say young capable people have surfaced batch after batch in large numbers. This is the most significant structural change of the Chinese intellectual circles.

Second, the direction of research has changed significantly as unrealistic and scholastic research is being phased out gradually. To gear scientific research to reality has become a fad of the Chinese intellectual circles. Take the economic circles for instance. In the past, their priorities were placed on discussions of concepts, exposition of economic laws, and explanation of classical works. Even their reality-oriented research was no more than illustrations of established economic patterns or restatements of existing economic policies. They did not do much to solve practical problems. The direction of economic research has changed quite drastically since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. More and more comrades have switched their economic studies to the reality, such as opening up the country to the outside and revitalizing the economy at home.

Third, new changes are taking place in the structure of knowledge. As old knowledges expands, renews and gains in depth, new knowledge is being mastered very quickly by ever-increasing numbers of people. The knowledge people already possess is no longer adequate to meet the challenge of the worldwide technological revolution and speedy development of economic reforms in China. The situation helps speed up renewal of the old structures of knowledge.

As living conditions improve day by day and as new knowledge keeps cropping up, people find it necessary to master new knowledge and new methods and tools of research. Mutual infiltration of different scientific disciplines, organic combinations of different branches within each scientific discipline and competition between different methods and viewpoints within each branch have hastened the development of science in China and brought about unavoidable changes in the structure of knowledge.

There is no doubt the impact of these structural changes in Chinese intellectual circles is positive. Viewed from a vantage point of strategy, one of the basic aspects of this is the rising role of high calibre young people and the emphasis on placing them in positions of great importance.

First of all, as the total number of young intellectuals (including those who succeeded by self-study) mounts, a large batch of young talents are now available to overcome the shortage of high calibre people brought about by the 10 turbulent years. This ensures replacement by and development of contingents of capable people of a lower age bracket. The high quality, the new way of thinking and research, and youthful vitality which comes with the emergence of large numbers of capable young people help improve the quality and morale of the original contingents. Even more important

is that this generation of capable young people have become such a block of superior force that they are an energetic creative force in carrying out the reforms. Moreover, the role of young talents is becoming more important day by day as the direction of research of both Chinese and worldwide intellectual circles turns more and more toward pragmatism. The need to face reality calls for in-depth investigation and research in order to obtain first-hand information, both ancient and modern, both Chinese and foreign. Youthful, energetic and less inhibited, these youthful talents are always the vanguards of changes. The "shock wave" they create in turn pushes the Chinese intellectual circles to move faster toward pragmatism. Such being the case, the role they play is so unique that no other group could ever duplicate.

Fourth, carefully taught by their superiors, capable young people with a quick mind, better command of foreign languages and eagerness to learn, could bring about changes in the structure of knowledge much sooner, much faster and more successfully. This places them in a favorable position to lead and work for the reforms and the opening up of the country to the outside world. That is why capable young people in most recent years have been playing a leading role in the reforms. As a matter of strategy, it is a farsighted move laden with a sense of historical responsibility to capitalize on the changes of the intellectual circles and move ahead resolutely to esteem and promote new people.

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CSO: 4005/806

EAST REGION

'THINK-TANK' ROLE OF INSTITUTES OF HIGHER LEARNING

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 19 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Zhang Chengjun [4545 2052 6874]]

[Text] The institutes of higher learning in Shanghai, playing the role of "think-tanks," provide macroscopic consulting services to the state policy making organs and provincial and municipal governments. Up to now, they have turned out over 100 consulting projects which are either adopted or kept for reference by the leading departments.

Where should the new Shanghai harbor be built? How to restructure the telephone networks of the busy city of Shanghai? Is it feasible to form multinational corporations in Shanghai? What will the population of Shanghai in the year 2000 do to socio-economic development? These so-called "soft topics" concerning the municipal administration and economy of Shanghai have been severally studied by Shanghai Jiaotong University, Fudan University and East China Teachers University. Their advice and evaluation have been adopted by the appropriate departments of the Municipality of Shanghai. The institutes of higher learning in Shanghai have offered advice and evaluation on the seven key development projects of Shanghai.

One of the priorities of the "think-tanks" of the institutes of higher learning is to provide macroscopic consulting services to major state policy decisions. The Technical and Economic Research Center of the State Council which is responsible for work on "China by the Year 2000," a key project of the Sixth 5-year Plan, has formed a research group composed of specialists of the Fudan University's Department of Management Science. It spent 2 years to produce 5 advisory reports of more than 100,000 words and also formulated a macroeconomic model based on nearly 1,000,000 items of data. Focusing on the impact of technological progress on economic growth, it came up with various projections of changes in production and consumption structures by the year 2000. They are well received by the responsible person of the Research Center and its model of economic growth has won international recognition. The specialists of this university are authorized by the State Economic Commission to work on nationwide quarterly projections of economic development. "Observations on the Principle of Foreign Trade Brokerages" prepared for the Technical and Economic Research Center of the State Council by the young teachers of the university is also well received by the said Research Center.

The projects handled by the "think-tanks" of the institutes of higher learning are mostly in the area of social life. The "three priorities" of residential housing construction, roads and environmental engineering developed by Tongji University provide the appropriate departments of the municipal government with a tremendous amount of advisory opinions. "A Feasibility Study of Extensive Renovation of Shanghai Residential Areas" proposed by the university has been turned over by the Municipal Commission of Science to the municipal government as a major advisory report on decisions concerning extensive renovation of the residential areas. "A Study of the Program and Policy to Develop Satellite Cities and Towns of Shanghai" prepared by the university has also attracted the attention of the municipal government. The university is working with other colleges and universities on water pollution control in the upper reaches of the Huangpu River. Tongji University is getting ready now to write "An Overall Plan of Shanghai Municipal Transport System," "The Environmental Impact of Village and Town Industries and Measures of Control" and so on. The development of the "think-tanks" of the institutes of higher learning in Shanghai is highly valued and supported by the leading departments of the state and the local governments which provide the college and universities with a tremendous amount of data and information needed for research.

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CSO: 4005/806

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT PROTECTION NEGLECTED--Comrade Editor: Recently the security committee of Cao Hu Municipal CPC Committee conducted an investigation of the old newspapers and magazines collected by waste collection components, individual peddlers and firecracker making specialized households. Among the materials collected were discovered top secret documents issued by the Central Committee and secret documents, reference materials, maps, charts and publications issued by locality, party, and government organs of various levels. There were also materials for reports, telephone conversation records of public security components and army schools, together with recently issued locality and municipal documents which were sold before being recorded, read and handled. The situation of security violation is very serious. This has exposed the serious problem existing in the document handling and the security system in some organs, and also the ideological numbness and thin sense of security of some comrades. It is therefore hoped that the party committee of all levels will reinforce their leadership in security work, be attentive to the security system, conquer their ideological numbness, and prevent the recurrence of similar security violation incidents. Wang Hai [3769 3189], Zheng Teshun [6774 1785 7311] Cao Hu Municipal People's Armed Forces Department. [Text] [Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 85 p 4] 12739

CSO: 4005/936

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG CPPCC COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING IN GUANGZHOU

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 85 p 1

[Article by reporter Su Kezhong [5685 0344 0022]: "Fifth Guangdong CPPCC Committee Holds Third Session in Guangzhou"]

[Text] The Third Session of the Fifth Guangzhou CPPCC Committee was inaugurated yesterday morning at the Friendship Theatre in Guangzhou.

Liang Weilin [2733 1218 2651], chairman of the provincial CPPCC, presided over the opening ceremony. Also present at the opening ceremony were vice chairmen Zheng Qun [6774 5028], Luo Jun [5012 3182], Wang Yue [3769 6390], Huang Kang [7806 1660], Liao Siguang [1675 0138 0342], Zeng Tianjie [2582 1131 4634], Guo Qiaoran [6753 5062 3544], Chen Zupei [7115 4371 3099], Wu Juetian [0124 6030 1131], Diao Zhaofen [0431 3113 5358], Zuo Hongtao [1563 3163 3447] and Li Jiezhi [2621 3381 0037].

Leading comrades of the Guangdong provincial party committee, provincial advisory commission, provincial people's congress, provincial people's government, provincial discipline inspection commission and provincial military district including Liang Lingguang [2733 7227 0342], Xie Fei [6200 7236], Wu Nansheng [0702 0589 3932], Ling Botang [0407 0130 2768], Kou Qingyan [1379 1987 1693], Xue Yan [5641 3543], Huang Youmou [7806 0645 6180], Luo Xiongcai [5012 7160 2088], Zeng Zhaoke [2582 2507 4430], Yang Li [2799 4539], Cheng Li [4453 6849] and Yang Gang [2799 0474] attended the ceremony.

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CSO: 4005/975

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG HOLDS MEETING ON FAMILY PLANNING WORK

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 85 p 1

[Article by Lu Haimu [0712 3189 3092] and Hu Fuqiang [5170 3940 1730]:
"Regularization and Institutionalization of Family Planning Work in
Guangdong"]

[Text] A meeting of directors of the family planning commissions of the municipalities and prefectures of the whole province was held recently in Jieyang County. It was suggested at the meeting that family planning work in our province must be regularized and institutionalized.

At the meeting, it was felt that in 1984, family planning work in our province has made improvements in the work style and method as well as the quality of our work, has accomplished the population control plan of the year and has built up closer relations between the party and the masses. However, the birth rate of our province still ranks 23d of the country as a whole. The rate of multiple births remains higher than the average level of the whole country and there are a total of 290,000 newborn babies not covered by the plan. A total of 500,000 households which have only baby girls have failed to implement contraceptive measures. In order to grasp firmly and grasp well family planning work in our province, it was decided at the meeting that the family planning work of our province this year will be turned into mainly a regular practice instead of mainly touching off high tides as it did in the past. It is necessary to continue to perfect the policy and adhere to the rule that "the eight types of people" can have a second child. It is also necessary to do a good job in conducting propaganda and in undertaking such services as spreading contraceptive techniques and eugenics. At the time when women of childbearing age are being advised continually to inset loops and one party of a married couple of childbearing age who already have two children is being advised to ligate, greater efforts must be made to promote contraceptive measures. At the meeting, it was pointed out that regular work calls for a higher standard of service and that there is a lot of work waiting for us to do. Party committees and governments at all levels are required to strengthen conscientiously their leaderships in regular work and to do a good job in setting up and strengthening a work system at the grassroots level and in building a service front in order to ensure the implementation of the population control plan of the year.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG HOLDS CONFERENCE ON PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 85 p 1

[Article by propaganda and education section of the staff office of the provincial party consolidation guidance group: "Party Consolidation Conference Calls on Leading Organs To Set Examples for Subordinate Units"]

[Text] It is necessary to strengthen party leadership and place the enhancement of party spirit and rectification of new unhealthy tendencies in an important position in party consolidation. We must grasp this work firmly and do it well. This is the demand put forward by Wang Ning [3769 1380], secretary of the provincial party committee and deputy head of the party consolidation guidance group of the provincial party committee at the experience exchange conference of units directly under the provincial government which participated in the third round of party consolidation.

In order to guide and promote further the party consolidation work of units directly under the provincial government which participated in the third round of party consolidation, the staff office of the party consolidation guidance group of the provincial party committee convened an experience exchange conference on 10 May. The chief responsible comrades of all ministries, commissions, staff offices, departments and bureaus directly under the provincial government participated in the conference. At the conference, chief responsible comrades of the provincial cereals, oils and foodstuffs import and export company, of the head office of the provincial supply company, of the provincial railway administration Guangdong branch office and of the provincial travel bureau passed on their respective experiences gained in party consolidation.

Comrade Wang Ning appraised in his speech the party consolidation work carried out in units directly under the provincial government which participated in the third round of party consolidation and put forward five specific demands in light of the existing problems with the purpose of implementing further the spirit of Circular No 12 issued by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation of the party Central Committee.

(1) All units which are in the process of party consolidation, regardless of what stage of party consolidation they are entering now, must organize party members to study conscientiously Circular No 12 of the Central

Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation of the party Central Committee, go a step further to make clear the guiding ideology of the second stage (including the third round of units directly under the provincial government) of party consolidation work, regard enhancing the party members' sense of party spirit and rectifying new unhealthy tendencies as the focal point in party consolidation and run it through the whole process of party consolidation. Units which have already accomplished the task of party consolidation must also regard the implementation of the spirit of Circular No 12 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation of the party Central Committee, the enhancement of the party members' sense of party spirit and the rectification of new unhealthy tendencies as key links in consolidating and developing the results of party consolidation in order to set good examples by their own deeds for subordinate units to follow.

(2) It is necessary not only to rectify resolutely the unhealthy tendencies but also to pay attention to protecting the enthusiasm of the masses of party members and cadres in carrying out reform. In the rectification of unhealthy tendencies, it is absolutely not advisable to take a passive and perfunctory attitude and, moreover, it is not permissible to feign compliance. At present, we continue to discover individual units which do not take advice but stick to their own ways in performance and give away too much money and too many goods. This is absolutely wrong and must be investigated and severely punished. It is necessary to implement resolutely what is stipulated explicitly in documents of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee, which provide with a clear demarcation line. With regard to those for which the limit is not clear enough, we must follow the principle of seeking truth from facts. It is not allowed to fight against a rectification movement by waging another "rectification movement" or to adopt the old "leftist" ways of carrying on political movements as was done in the past. It is necessary to keep strictly to the limit of the party's policy and to study and deal with problems of different natures with a highly responsible and serious attitude.

(3) It is necessary to purpose ourselves conscientiously to enter the stage of comparison and evaluation. Units directly under the provincial government which participated in the third round of party consolidation will enter the stage of comparison and evaluation one after another. This is the key stage in party consolidation. In order to ensure that the first stage of party consolidation not be conducted in a perfunctory manner, it is necessary to mobilize the masses to inspect and sum up conscientiously the situation of the stage dedicated to the study of documents prior to entering the stage of comparison and evaluation in accordance with the following criteria: they must have conscientiously studied all documents relevant to party consolidation which have been assigned specifically for them to study. The overwhelming majority of party members must have unified their understanding of party consolidation and they must have a comprehensive understanding of the purpose and demand of party consolidation and its basic tasks, guiding principles, policies and methods. They must have made a thorough investigation of the main problems of new unhealthy tendencies which exist in their own units. They must have already stopped and have carried out rectification

and reform. Education in party spirit must have been conducted for the masses of party members in order to enable the majority of them to strengthen their sense of serving the people wholeheartedly, to foster further the lofty ideal of communism, to enhance an overall point of view and to heighten their sense of organizational discipline. In the process of discussing while learning, the leading groups have listened extensively to the opinions of the masses. They have seen the prospect of finding a solution for the main problems that has existed in their respective units and they have unified their understanding. Through investigation, those who are not up to standard must take remedial measures to make up what they have missed without delay. One can enter the stage of comparison and evaluation as soon as he becomes qualified. It is not advisable to pay attention to making unrealistic progress.

(4) It is necessary to pay close attention to the work of eliminating the "three types of people." We must do it in a manner of making no mistakes and leaving nobody out in order to guarantee further the purity of party organizations.

(5) All spokesmen and party committees (leading party groups) in charge of departments and bureaus must strengthen their guidance in the third round of party consolidation work. They must strengthen organizations which are not sound and replenish those which are not strong enough. It is necessary to have an overall consideration and arrangement as well as a specific plan, to supervise, speed up and deal with the relationship between party consolidation and the regular work, to sum up and propagate promptly experiences gained in party consolidation and to discover and solve problems in time so as to help subordinate units conscientiously do party consolidation work well.

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CSO: 4005/975

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BIMONTHLY FORUM FOR HUBEI CPC, NONPARTY MEMBERS HELD

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Wu Jianan [0702 0256 1344] and Wang Mengjun [3076 1125 6511]:
"Provincial CPC and Nonparty Members Institute Bimonthly Forums To Discuss
Political and Economic Affairs and Hear Opinions of Nonparty Members"]

[Text] Yesterday (21 March) afternoon, in the provincial government auditorium, the provincial party committee of Hubei held the first bimonthly forum with nonparty members after having established the forums.

During the past several years, the Hubei CPC has held many meetings to listen to nonparty members' opinions on important provincial political and economic questions; quite good results have been obtained. Recently, the CPC decided to set up a series of bimonthly forums with nonparty members. At the forums there will be the collection and distribution of documents, situation reports, discussions on commerce and many other activities.

Shen Yinluo [3088 0936 3157], CPC deputy secretary, participated in yesterday's forum and exchanged ideas with nonparty members. He said that bimonthly forums are a very good thing, and it is quite necessary to set them up. Friends want to "know and not speak, and speak and not accomplish." He emphasizes that the forums should not prepare superficial reports and should not make up a formalistic ideology but should do basic work; the problems raised by the comrades should be taken care of one by one, and the results should be announced. This is called taking the news back to the people. He emphatically pointed out that the current party Central Committee policy is very good and quite generous. However, in order to strengthen it, it is still necessary to continue getting rid of "leftist" influences, to carry out instructions on party policies and to raise the consciousness of party members.

At the forum, CPC United Front Work Department director Tao Yang [7118 2254] described the Taiwan situation and the state of Hubei Province's work concerning Taiwan. After the nonparty members arrived at the forum, there was an enthusiastic discussion on how our province should go about its work on Taiwan. Provincial People's Congress chairman Tao Shuzeng [7118 6615 2582] and others expressed some very good ideas.

Those participating in this forum included all the provincial-level party officials, the Industry and Commerce Association, the Taiwan Association, the Provincial Council, the Cultural Office and the leaders of religious groups. They all welcomed the opportunity to have these forums.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI MOVES TO REDUCE NUMBER OF MEETINGS

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by correspondent Zhang Jie [1728 2638]: "Provincial Education Department Decides To Reduce Number of Meetings and To Improve Work Style"]

[Text] The leading party group of the provincial education department recently decided that the number of meetings this year will be reduced by 50 percent and funds earmarked for holding meetings will be cut by one-third. Generally, no more meetings will be held in the first half of this year and cadres of the entire department are requested to spare one-third of their time to conduct investigations and studies.

In order to reduce the number of meetings conscientiously, the provincial education department has adopted a series of measures to implement strictly the procedure for examining and approving meetings. Expenses of meetings which have not been approved cannot be reimbursed. Joint meetings, small group discussions and meetings through correspondence are preferred. At present, they have already made a study on meetings which have already been planned. Some meetings such as the provincial work conference on normal education which have already been planned have been either canceled or postponed. At the same time, working groups on affairs concerning teachers and on education in vocational technology have been organized while the working group in adult education already went down to the grass-roots units to carry out investigations and studies.

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CSO: 4005/959

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

DEMARCATIION BETWEEN BAD PRACTICES, PART-TIME JOBS DEFINED

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by Liang Shi [2733 1395]: "Demarcation Between Unhealthy Tendencies and Part-time Jobs Must Be Made"]

[Text] Several days ago, I talked with a few engineers about the question of part-time jobs. They shook their heads again and again and said that it is not advisable to take up part-time jobs because in the future it will not be easy to clarify once an investigation on unhealthy tendencies is carried out.

They did not make a clear distinction between part-time jobs and unhealthy tendencies. The unhealthy tendencies which are being rectified now are mainly those which either seek personal gain at the expense of the state in the name of reform, benefit oneself at the expense of the consumers or rely on crooked means to fish for extra income. For instance, there are such cases as state cadres being in business, peddling local products, speculating and profiteering, giving out excessive awards in cash or in kind, seeking personal gain by exploiting one's office and so forth. We are resolutely opposed to these. However, reforms and measures which are advantageous to developing production or to improving economic results are encouraged and supported by us. So far as the question of part-time jobs of scientific and technical personnel is concerned, it was explicitly pointed out in the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Scientific and Technological System" that "as long as the scientific and technical personnel can accomplish their own work, they can take up an appropriate part-time job." In this regard, the first prerequisite is to do a good job in their own work and, second, a proper consideration with regard to the needs and the possibilities must be made. For this reason, it is obviously not correct to say in general terms that it is not advisable to take up part-time jobs or even to integrate it with unhealthy tendencies.

We hope that scientific and technical personnel who take up part-time jobs because there really is such a need in their work can dispel their misgivings in order to give full play to their abilities in the construction

of the four modernizations so as to make still greater contributions. The leaderships at all levels also must constantly keep sober-minded and draw distinctions in accordance with the party's policy. Activities which seek personal gain by unlawful means must be stopped while those which are advantageous to the development of production and the economy must be vigorously supported.

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CSO: 4005/959

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON PARTY MEMBER EDUCATION

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 85 p 1

[Article: "Party Consolidation Guidance Group of Hubei CPC Committee Issues Circular Calling for Party Member Education During Second Stage of Party Consolidation"]

[Text] Recently, the party consolidation guidance group of the provincial party committee issued a circular calling for party member education on party spirit, party work style and party discipline during the second stage of party consolidation. The circular says:

The basic purpose of conducting education on party spirit, party work style and party discipline for party members is to improve the political quality of party members and to foster the sense of serving the people wholeheartedly and the lofty ideal of communism. One main reason for the emergence of unhealthy tendencies during the present reform is that some party members do not care about party spirit, nor do they observe the laws. With regard to the instructions and circulars of both the party Central Committee and the State Council, they only implement those they like but not those they do not like. They have thus abandoned or even betrayed the principle of party spirit and the criterion of being a party member which a party member must abide by. For this reason, during the second stage of party consolidation, strengthening the education on party spirit, party work style and party discipline for party members is a very urgent and serious task of enabling the masses of party members to surmount thoroughly the passive impact of the "Cultural Revolution," to strengthen their ability to resist the erosion of the decadent capitalist ideology and unhealthy trends as well as evil practices of one kind or another, to adapt themselves still better to the new historical environment of opening to the outside world and enlivening the economy at home and to make even greater efforts to meet with the needs of the reform and in the construction of the four modernizations.

Party organizations at all levels must through this education enable party members to strengthen the sense of serving the people wholeheartedly in order to enhance the spirit of dedicating themselves to conducting strenuous and heroic struggles for the implementation of the tasks of the party and the protection of the interests of the people. This must be done to foster the lofty ideal of communism in order to make a determined effort to make

contributions to reform and to the construction of the four modernizations of our socialist motherland, to strengthen an overall point of view in order to subordinate local and individual interests to the overall and integral interest and to heighten the sense of discipline in organizations in order to uphold in earnest and implement resolutely the guiding principles and policies of the party and the state as well as the laws of the state so as to become models who not only have lofty ideals but also observe discipline.

It was pointed out in the circular that conscientiously organizing the masses of party members to study relevant documents and to heighten their understanding is an important aspect in conducting education on party spirit, party work style and party discipline well. All places and units must, on the basis of the study made in the previous stage, select some documents to make a specific and intensive study. Documents selected for study include the "Circular Concerning the Basic Demands in the Work During the Second Stage of Party Consolidation" issued by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation of the party Central Committee, relevant parts of the "party constitution" and the "Guiding Principles," the speech of Comrade Deng Xiaoping on "Unity Relies First on Ideals and Second on Discipline" delivered at the National Work Conference on Science and Technology on 7 March, the passage concerning "checking unhealthy tendencies" in the speech of Comrade Hu Yaobang on "How To Do Good Job in the Work of This Year" delivered before the graduating students of the party school of the party Central Committee on 19 January and the speech concerning journalism delivered at the meeting of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee delivered on 8 February, the report on the work of the government entitled "The Current Economic Situation and the Reform of the Economic System" made at the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress by Comrade Zhao Ziyang, several written instructions of Comrade Chen Yun concerning the question of party work style, speeches delivered by Comrades Bo Yibo [5631 0001 3134] and Hu Qili [5170 0796 4539] at the National Work Conference on the Second Stage of Party Consolidation, the summary of discussions at a meeting of the standing committee of the provincial party committee concerning the implementation of the spirit of the National Work Conference on the Second Stage of Party Consolidation and the speech of Comrade Guan Gaungfu [7070 1639 1381] delivered at the Provincial Work Conference on the Second Stage of Party Consolidation Work. During study, all places and units may lay particular stress on some of these documents and no uniformity should be imposed. Actual results must be emphasized in study. We must strive to integrate theory with practice, but not perform in a superficial manner or go in for formalism.

All places and units must proceed from actual conditions. Methods adopted in conducting education must be flexible and diverse. Training classes for party members may be run at different stages and in different groups. And concentrated short-term education may be conducted at different levels and in a planned way. Party committees or responsible comrades of various departments may also give party lectures to particular party members and cadres in order to conduct education on party spirit, party work style and

party discipline. It is necessary to use both positive and negative examples to commend the good and criticize the bad, to sum up experiences and lessons and to carry out correct criticisms and self-criticisms by means of presenting the facts and reasoning things out. At the same time, it is also necessary to carry out a variety of meaningful activities and to conduct education on the revolutionary tradition and the party's work style. It is also necessary to encourage heart-to-heart talks and to conduct thoroughgoing and painstaking political ideological work in order to raise the level of ideological understanding.

It was also pointed out in the circular that the leaderships at all levels must take the lead in strengthening party spirit. They must first take the lead in study and then check up on party spirit, party work style and party discipline. They must set examples and start with themselves. All units which are engaged in party consolidation must conduct education through the entire process of party consolidation work and, in particular, guide party members to strengthen their efforts in tempering their party spirits. Units which are engaged in the second stage of party consolidation must take it as a subject to study if they are at the learning stage, or they must regard it as a key content of comparison and evaluation if they are at the stage of comparison and evaluation, or they must make up what they have missed if the stage of comparison and evaluation has already been concluded. Units in which party consolidation has not yet been started must also grasp education in this respect firmly in their party consolidation preparatory work in order to reform prior to party consolidation so that they can reap actual results. Units during the first stage of party consolidation must conscientiously do well in "looking back" and conduct this education as an important link in consolidating and developing the results achieved in party consolidation. The main signs for evaluating the results of this education lie in such facts regardless, for instance, of whether party members have already become people with lofty ideals who observe discipline, whether the unhealthy tendencies have already been stopped or rectified, whether the economic results and work efficiency have been improved and whether relations between the party and the masses have already been made better.

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CSO: 4005/959

NEED FOR POLITICAL, JUDICIAL HELP IN ECONOMIC REFORM

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Liang Xia [5328 1115]: "All-Hubei Political and Judicial Work Conference Emphasizes: Political and Judicial Work Must Serve Reform of Economic System"]

[Text] There has been a noticeable improvement in public security conditions in Hubei, the bossy attitude of criminal elements has been destroyed, party members are content, the masses are happy and the government and the courts have done a great service for the people. This is a statement made by CPC deputy secretary and provincial governor Huang Zhizhen [7806 4249 4176] to the All-Hubei Political and Judicial Work Conference.

Huang Zhizhen said: "The basic responsibility of political and judicial work is to obey and serve the main mission and purposes of the party, to protect and encourage economic restructuring and the four modernizations and to carry out fundamental improvements in public security. Economic restructuring is an extremely complicated task. The process of restructuring will probably cause political and judicial work to have new ramifications and new problems, so we will have to research and analyze solutions conscientiously. We certainly must study conscientiously and understand fully the spirit of the Central Committee's economic restructuring plan, as well as comprehend the entire economic situation. There should truly be a change in ideology, structure, leadership methods and work attitudes in order to make political and judicial work more autonomous. Besides, we should intuitively follow and serve the needs of economic restructuring."

Huang Zhizhen emphatically pointed out: "Wherever there are no basic improvements in public security, it is necessary to insist on relentlessly fighting and severely punishing criminals and struggling against serious economic offenders; we must not be remiss in our duties. At the same time, we must continue other general measures to ensure public security, prevent crime and reduce crime rates. Party administrative sections at all levels must stress the use of collective management procedures to do the important work of improving moral culture. On every front, in every section and in every field, we must all strive to use collective management methods and make them work well together."

Huang Zhizhen, after pointing out the need for strengthening the structure of political and judicial groups and for increasing the struggle capabilities of political and judicial units, said: "The effort to fight relentlessly against and severely punish criminals and serious illegal economic activities still requires the unified leadership, unified preparation and unified direction of the party committee. The restructuring and readjustment of political and judicial work should also be carried out under the leadership of the party committee."

This session of the All-Hubei Political and Judicial Work Conference was convened on 16 March 1985 in Wuchang.

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CSO: 4005/839

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

DONGJIANG HYDROELECTRIC STATION TO END HUNAN'S POWER SHORTAGE

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 11, 18 Mar 85 pp 18-19

[Article by Liu Jianchu [0491 6015 0443]: "Mao Zhiyong, First Secretary of Hunan CPC Committee, at the Construction Site of the Dongjiang Hydroelectric Station"]

[Text] "On the 9th day of the 3d solar term auspicious snow flies about the lotus country and colors the earth a silvery white." The people say this is a good omen for the new year.

The day after a snowfall, on 10 January 1985, a brownish-yellow station wagon passed through one mountain range after another and sped toward the construction site of the Dongjiang Hydroelectric Station in Zixing City. Seated beside the driver is a big, tall cadre of 50-odd years with a ruddy complexion. He is Mao Zhiyong [3029 5268 3958], first secretary of the Hunan provincial CPC committee. Traveling with him are the provincial governor Liu Zheng [0491 2973], the provincial vice governor Chen Banghu [7115 6721 2691], the advisor to the provincial government Shi Jie [0670 2638] and other comrades.

The Dongjiang hydroelectric station is like a sparkling bright pearl inlaid at the foot of the Wuling Mountains. It is located upstream on the Leishui tributary of the Xiangjiang. A large hydroelectric station is being built there primarily for the generation of electricity but it also has the general functions of flood prevention, transportation, a water supply for industry, etc. The installed capacity during the first phase of the project will be 500,000 kilowatts. Upon completion it will be the largest hydroelectric project in Hunan. Comrade Mao Zhiyong's purpose in visiting Dongjiang was not just to learn about the development and status of the project. A more important reason for making the trip was to visit the several thousand construction workers struggling in the bitter cold in order to boost their morale. When their car reached Dongjiang some urged him to take a rest and to warm himself. He politely declined, put on a hard hat and some rubber boots and went through a tunnel to the dam construction site in the gorge. He climbed up the platform of a 20-ton cable car halfway up the side of a hill on the left bank of the Lanjiang and gazed out at the beauties of the construction area.

The 12th Congress of the CPC, which set forth the glorious goal of quadrupling the annual output value of industrial and agricultural production by the year 2000, took transportation and natural resources as two of the three important strategic points. During the last 2 years, Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Wang Zhen and other leading comrades of the central authorities, one after another, went to Hunan on inspection tours. They all instructed the provincial committee to strengthen construction in the area of natural resources. The provincial committee, taking into account Hunan's concrete situation, conscientiously discussed the directives of the leading comrades of the central authorities. They realized that the resolution of the natural resources problem is the vital link which determines the national economy's growth rate. They decided to adopt the method of "grasping with both hands" to resolve Hunan's electric power shortage. That is, one hand conserves electric power while the other exploits natural resources; and the other hand constructs key industrial projects while the other constructs medium-size and small electric power projects. In December of last year Mao Zhiyong went to Shimen County in northwest Hunan to inspect the site for a thermopower plant and then on the Hubei's Gezhou dam to inspect the construction of the high-tension power lines which will link the dam with Changde City. At the meeting of the standing committee held early this year he proposed going to Dongjiang to observe the electric power project under construction there. He told everyone last year that the total gross industrial output value of the entire province increased by 11.2 percent but that electric power production grew by only 3.48 percent. The "leg" of electric power is too short and is affecting the pace of economic construction. According to preliminary estimates, the entire province is 2 billion kilowatt-hours short of electrical power a year. If we can resolve this problem we shall be able, without increasing personnel or equipment, to increase the output value of production by 3 billion RMB and increase revenues by at least 600 million RMB. The successful construction of the Dongjiang Hydroelectric Station is closely linked to the vitalization of Hunan's economy and is moving ahead the day when we will have doubled our output value.

This is actually the third time Mao Zhiyong has come to Dongjiang. The first visit was in October 1978, on the eve of the 3d Session of the 11th Congress of the CPC, when preparations were being made for construction. He came to the construction site to examine with everyone the overall arrangement of the construction site. The second time was in October 1982, just after the close of the 12th Congress of the CPC. In order to pay close attention to construction in the area of natural resources he came to Dongjiang to "supervise operations." Today, 2 years after his second visit, the site appears much more complex. The railroad and the highway have already reached the construction site, linking it with the mainline of the Beijing-Guangzhou Railway. High-tension power lines soar through space while tall buildings climb up out of the earth. At the great dam's construction site, Mao Zhiyong, while looking at the 600-meter-long diversion tunnel, the cooling tower and the cement-mixing building, said very happily to the staff and workers: "You have done a fine job! You've worked really hard!"

Chen Qingxin [7115 3237 1800], director of the hydroelectric power department of the Eighth Engineering District, who was accompanying him, reported to

Mao Zhiyong: "Now we have already reached the stage in which the comprehensive construction of the principal part of the project is underway. More than 100,000 cubic meters of mixed concrete have been poured into the dam. The room for the power plant has already been excavated. Last month, when the low temperature was about 0°C, more than 30,000 cubic meters of mixed concrete were poured, all up to standard, thereby setting the highest mark since the beginning of construction."

"When can construction be completed and electric power generated?" asked Mao Zhiyong. Chen Qingxin answered: "According to the original plan, construction will be completed and electric power will be generated at the end of July 1987."

Mao Zhiyong asked again: "What is the highest rate at which concrete is poured now?" "More than 1,900 cubic meters per day." Mao Zhiyong calculated as he spoke: "If we calculate on the basis of an average of 1,500 cubic meters per day in 1 month, a goal of more than 40,000 cubic meters can be reached. That is 10,000 cubic meters more than last month. Increase the speed you pour concrete and bring along the other projects at the same rate. I hope you can move up the date of generating electricity to the first quarter of 1987 and at the very latest to before 1 July."

When he got to this point governor, Liu Zheng added: "If the amount of concrete poured this year reaches 420,000 meters, I guarantee the dam will safely survive the floods."

When the staff and workers gathered round them heard that construction would be sped up, they immediately became enthusiastic. Having passed through 3 years of struggle, the most difficult period of construction lay behind them. From now on they can move ahead with big steps. Everyone resolved to work ever harder and fight to move up the date when power would be generated so as not to let down the provincial committee and the masses.

"It is hard to speed up the project and to maintain high standards at the same time." During his visit some revealed to Mao Zhiyong their fears and negative feelings about the speed-up. Mao Zhiyong had actually already considered this question. He inspected in detail the quality and status of every aspect of the construction site. He rode 20 km from the great dam to the Xietan sandstone system to investigate the quality of the pebbles. After the pebbles were sifted and washed, he casually picked up several of them and pounded them against one another. None cracked. Some people say that some of the sandstone and pebbles are not up to standard and are preparing to use an artificial blend in order to solve this problem. Mao Zhiyong nodded his head in agreement. He said: "This matter all depends on our efforts. We must unify the speeding up of construction and the guaranteeing of quality. Where there are difficulties there is also a solution if only everyone becomes determined to implement the 'Decision of the Central Committee of the CPC on the Reform of the Economic System,' establish the responsibility system layer by layer, stir up everyone's enthusiasm and, setting out from the premise of guaranteeing quality, do all we can to accelerate the construction project, then we will succeed."

In practice it has worked out this way. Last year, when concrete was being poured for the great dam, a few cracks appeared in a section of the dam as a result of the long intervals between pourings and the poor curing of the concrete. After studying the problem, they increased the pace, reduced the time between pourings and improved the timely curing of the concrete. The cracks were greatly reduced. The staff and workers said speed and quality can promote each other. Looking at things from this angle, if there is no speed, then there is no quality. Mao Zhiyong listened to everyone's suggestions and found them very reasonable.

Because of the construction of the last 35 years, Hunan's electric power industry has already attained a certain size. A weakness remains, however, in the disharmony in the ratio of hydroelectric power to thermopower. Hydroelectric power makes up about 60 percent of the power produced in the province. Most of this comes from the Jingliu Electrical Power Station. Every year from April through July, when water is abundant, the electricity generated can basically meet the needs of industry and agriculture for electricity. In the winter, however, when water is scarce, many factories run at half their capacity for want of electrical power. Since there is a shortage of electric power when water is scarce, 20 to 30 percent of the province's industrial potential cannot be fully employed. In the city and the countryside the supply of electrical power for illumination must be rotated. This seriously affects production and daily life. During the first quarter of last year, because the supply of electrical power was insufficient, the value of the province's industrial output increased by only 2 percent over the same period of the previous year. This was the second worst increase in the entire nation. What is the solution? Mao Zhiyong through his investigation of many areas and by thinking over the problem many times arrived at a blueprint for the solution of the problem: construct quickly a hydroelectric station with a large storage capacity and so a large pondage. He said to the staff and workers of Dongjiang: "You are building just that hydroelectric station." Its storage capacity will reach 8.1 billion cubic meters, equal to about half of Dongting Lake. In the season in which water is abundant it will generate little or no electricity and so will be devoted to solving the shortage of electric power during the season in which water is scarce. Moreover, he said, we must pay close attention to the exploitation of our coal resources. We must use "the small coal pits to guarantee the big power plant" and so increase our thermoelectric power. On the way to Dongjiang, Mao received a report from the leader of the You County committee concerning the policy of relaxing restrictions carried out last year in that county and the accompanying development of the production of the small coal pits. This report interested him greatly. He said that more than two-thirds of Hunan's counties have coal and many scattered small coal pits. The coal problem can be solved by developing the small coal pits. We must allow the people to exploit natural resources just as You Country is doing. In this way the prospects for the opening up of our natural resources will be vast.

The station wagon went on down the construction site's muddy road. Mao Zhiyong is especially concerned with the working and living conditions of the engineers and technicians who live in the great mountain gorge. He asked:

"Once someone starts on a big project it requires several years and often more than a decade to complete. How many construction projects can one man participate in in a lifetime?" Some people said: "Two or three would be pretty good."

Mao Zhiyong asked: "How is the 'hot pepper engineer'?" The engineers and technicians all knew that the "hot pepper engineer" referred to the Hunan Fengtan Hydroelectric Power Station's engineering and technical director Long Wudao [7893 0063 6670]. He received this name because he liked to eat hot peppers. The assistant chief engineer Chen Shiqi [7115 0013 0366] said, "Unfortunately he died after an illness." On hearing this, Mao Zhiyong could not refrain from letting out a sigh. He said: "Long Wudao contributed to the construction of hydroelectric power in Hunan. We all will remember him!" The engineers and technicians were all deeply affected by his memory.

The news that the provincial first secretary Mao Zhiyong, the provincial governor Liu Zheng, the vice governor Chen Bangzhu and the advisor to the provincial government Shi Jie had come to the hydroelectric station's construction site spread as if on wings throughout the 30-km-long Dongjiang Hydroelectric Station's construction area. The news boosted the morale of the electric power project's 8000 workers. Chen Qingxin, director of the Eighth Engineering District, said the leading comrades of the provincial committee and the provincial government, having braved the wind and the cold and having ignored great distances to come to the construction site, have given us great encouragement and urged us to go still further. All the staff and workers will certainly thoroughly carry out the decisions of the central leadership, make good economic reforms, conscientiously carry out the responsibility system and make new contributions to the successful construction of the Dongjiang Hydroelectric Power Station. We have decided not to take our vacation during the Chinese New Year. On the entire line work will continue in order to get through this year's flooding season safely.

The time flew by in the joyous atmosphere. Mao Zhiyong and the others bade farewell to the builders since they wanted to be on their way. Waving their hands, the people said: "Please come back for another visit to the construction site!" Mao Zhiyong said: "We shall certainly return. When the Dongjiang Hydroelectric Station is completed and has begun to generate electricity we shall certainly return to congratulate you all!"

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CSO: 4005/890

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION SEPARATED FROM HUBEI LITERARY, ART CIRCLES

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Liang Yuan [5328 0626] and Zuo Su [1563 5685]: "Provincial CPC Approves Making Hubei Branch an Independent Organization; Measure To Increase Creativity of Writers; Hubei Branch of Writers' Association (Expanded) Administrative Meeting Held in Wuhan"]

[Text] In order to improve the literature produced in this province, the Hubei CPC on 20 March replied to a document presented to it by the Hubei Literary and Art Circles: "An Explanatory Report on Making the Hubei Branch of the Chinese Writers' Association an Independent Organization." The CPC agreed to let the Hubei branch of the Chinese Writers' Association be separated from the Hubei Literary and Art Circles and become an independent organization.

Making the Writers' Association a separate organization is a strong measure that will help writers do their work in accordance with the principles of literature, will help them develop an esprit de corps and will encourage their creativity. In our province there are very realistic writers from the old, middle and young age groups; the membership of the Writers' Association is quite large, and in recent years its members have produced some great accomplishments in the field of creative literature. The association has fulfilled all the necessary requirements to become an independent organization.

The Hubei branch of the Chinese Writers' Association held its (expanded) administrative meeting on 18-21 March at Wuhan. The meeting studied the Central Committee's directives to continue getting rid of "leftists" in the literary world and to guarantee the creative freedom of writers; it was all in the spirit of the Fourth Representative Assembly of the Chinese Writers' Association. The meeting passed a resolution to hold the Second General Meeting of the Hubei branch of the Chinese Writers' Association very soon.

Provincial CPC deputy secretary Qian Yunlu [6929 6663 6922], propaganda department director Chen Fusheng [7115 4395 3932] and deputy director Zhang Peng [1728 5338] went to the meeting to meet the writers. Comrade Qian Yunlu, speaking on behalf of the provincial CPC, congratulated the association. He said that in our province there is a talented group of writers esteemed by the party and the people. He hoped that everybody in this golden age of socialist literature, would strive to make the great province of Hubei produce even finer products and more talented people.

SOUTHWEST REGION

TIBETAN IDEAS ON MARRIAGE SEEN CHANGING

OW031205 Beijing XINHUA in English 1151 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Lhasa, 3 Jun (XINHUA)--Young Tibetans have different concepts of and approaches to love and marriage from China's majority Han population, according to the Civil Affairs Department of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

For example, over 30 percent of bridegrooms in Tibet prefer living in their brides' homes. However, the wedding ceremony is not required to be held at brides' homes, as is the general case with Han people.

As a rule, Han brides are expected to live in their bridegrooms' homes after marriage.

Cedan Lunzhu, a young man in the regional capital of Lhasa, moved to his wife's home after marriage last month. This was because his own house was too crowded as he has six brothers and sisters, while his wife has only one sister.

A Lhasa girl told XINHUA that her fiancée had decided to live in her home after their wedding in August, because her parents would not like to see her leave the home.

Sweeping changes have taken place in marriage customs since Tibet's peaceful liberation in 1950, an official said.

Under the previous serf system, polyandry and polygamy prevailed and were abolished after 1950. Now only monogamy is legal.

Young Tibetans now prefer meeting the opposite sex on outings or through social activities. They shun the traditional arranged marriage which is common among the Hans.

Most young Tibetan girls pay little attention to their fiancées' financial situation. One said: "I think it most important that my husband and I get along well. On this basis we will live a happy family life."

CSO: 4000/284

SOUTHWEST REGION

RELICS LOST IN CULTURAL REVOLUTION RETURNED

OW100811 Beijing XINHUA in English 0654 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Lhasa, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--Peasants in southern Tibet have returned to the state more than 4,000 historical and religious relics which were lost during the "cultural revolution," according to the local cultural authorities.

Relics recovered in the Shannan Prefecture, southern Tibet, include palm-leaf manuscripts of Buddhist holy texts, tangkas (pictures of the Buddha, and portraits and accounts of the lives of eminent monks), Buddhist statues and scriptures and ancient porcelain.

The prefecture has about 100 monasteries, but during the "cultural revolution" (1966-1976) many were damaged, and the relics they contained hidden or thrown away.

Now, local authorities have renovated 43 monasteries, and in another 40, religious activities were resumed in 1980. As a result, many local people have handed in relics they had stored or found.

Baizong, a 71-year-old peasant from Ritang District, Lhungze County, had collected relics lost during the cultural revolution.

But when he discovered that religious activities were being held again, he dug out the relics from a hill and sent them to a renovated monastery.

Gaiqoi Wangda and Ceqoiqoi, peasants in Gyiru District, Chanang County, have donated 60 tangkas, which were painted 400-500 years ago, and which belonged to their families.

CSO: 4000/284

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

BUILDINGS FOR XIZANG UNIVERSITY COMPLETED--Lhasa, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--The construction of the buildings for Tibet University, which will be opened soon, was completed today, 80 days ahead of time. This is one of the 43 on-going construction and engineering projects in Tibet being undertaken by nine of China's economically developed provinces and municipalities. Tibet University has grown from the original Tibet Normal College. Over eight million yuan was poured into the expansion work, and the buildings now cover an area of 10,000 sq meters. The new buildings will enable the school to enroll 1,000 more students [words indistinct]. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 11 Jun 85 OW]

XIZANG WOODBLOCK PRINTING HOUSE--Lhasa, 29 May (XINHUA)--The Bietan Branch of the Chinese Buddhist Association recemonially opened a woodblock printing house Monday. It will print the Kanjur, the 1,100-volume collection of Lamaist scriptures from which it takes its name. Tibetan Buddhists began to translate the work early in the 8th century. Slightly different editions exist in Beijing, Lhasa, and Dege where an age-old xylography house is located. Allocated 550,000 yuan by the regional government, the press will also print other Buddhist scriptures, said Branch Secretary Comoinling Dandzim Chialai. It has been given over 100 woodblock sturas and over 48,000 wooden plates by another press, he said. Branch acting President Lhunzhub Tabkyai and Vice President Dezhub Jambai Gaisang joined over 60 living Buddhas, abbots and professors of Lamaisam at the ceremony. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1052 GMT 29 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/284

NORTH REGION

NEGATION OF CULTURAL REVOLUTION SEEN NOT AS NEGATION OF HISTORY

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Feng Qiang [7458 1730]: "Negating the 'Cultural Revolution' Is Not Negating History"]

[Text] The unfolding of education on thoroughgoing negation of the "Great Cultural Revolution" was a conduit which led to healthy development of the first-stage party consolidation in Shanxi. At the beginning of this educational drive, there were people who claimed that "thoroughgoing and complete negation was not a viable proposition because the 'Cultural Revolution' is history and history could not be completely and thoroughly negated." How did most of the units in Shanxi which had undergone party consolidation resolve this problem? This reporter took the question to the Shanxi provincial Department of Metallurgy and the Department of Machine Industry for an answer.

When these two departments began to extend education on negating the "Cultural Revolution", people questioned the proposition of "thoroughgoing and complete negation." They said: "If the Cultural Revolution were completely wrong, how could the Taiyuan Steel Mill increase its steel output from more than 272,000 tons in 1965 to more than 806,000 tons in 1973? How could the Taiyuan Steel Mill build the modernized No 7 Steel Rolling Mill during the 'Cultural Revolution'? Does this negate history?"

To rectify this mistaken perception, the party organizations of these two departments sought the help of professional theoreticians, launched study of documents on party consolidation, searched for answers in the philosophical writings of revolutionary giants and applied the historical materialist viewpoint to analyze the problem. Their effort to provide a theoretical clarification of this obscured perception has led to two correct conclusions. First, negating the "Cultural Revolution" is not negating history. Second, the achievements recorded during the "Cultural Revolution" are not attributable to the "Cultural Revolution"; they are the result of resistance to the "Cultural Revolution." As one party member of the Department of Metallurgy has said, the extreme leftists kept harassing the construction of the Taiyuan Steel Mill during the "Cultural Revolution." The fact that the Taiyuan Steel Mill had developed step by step was due to the resolve of its staff and workers to withstand the pressure of "criticism of worshipping productivity" and hold

steadfast to their production posts and the supplementary investments provided by the State Council. It was not due to the "criticism of worshipping productivity" launched by the "gang of four" and company. Take the construction of the No 7 Steel Rolling Mill for instance. Its construction became possible because the State Council braved the accusation of "worshipping and believing in things foreign" to approve the importation of a complete set of equipment from West Germany. The criticism of this matter by the "gang of four" was so violent that the West German experts who came to Taiyuan Steel Mill to direct its production were forced to leave China, causing a delay of the construction. It was only after the 3d Plenary Session of 11th CPC Central Committee that the Taiyuan Steel Mill has been able to increase production at top speed. In 1984 it produced 1.35 million tons of steel, far exceeding its designed capacity. Having resolved the difficulty in marketing its products, it has realized simultaneous increase of output and economic benefit which was not possible during the "Cultural Revolution." This marked contrast finally brought unity of thinking and perception to most comrades.

Following the solution of the problems mentioned above, some comrades questioned again "Does complete and thoroughgoing negation negate the history of individuals?" To cope with this mistaken perception, the party organizations of these two departments encouraged those comrades who made the least mistakes to tell their personal experience in both theory and practice. The result has been quite rewarding.

An intellectual of the Shanxi provincial machine industry system who had achieved two inventions in scientific research during the "Cultural Revolution" said that his achievement is attributable to his deliberate insulation from the factional organizations of that time. In other words, it is due to his resistance to the errors of the "Cultural Revolution." Today, when we say everyone must negate the "Cultural Revolution" thoroughly and completely, we mean to negate the "Cultural Revolution" as a matter of ideological perception and not the negation of personal achievement in scientific research and personal history. Consequently, we could not say that "to negate the Cultural Revolution is to negate one's personal history."

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CSO: 4005/884

NORTH REGION

TWENTIETH MEETING OF BEIJING MUNICIPAL CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Zhang Yabin [1728 1761 6333]: "Municipal CPPCC Standing Committee Convenes 20th Meeting; Moves To Submit Draft Resolution Passed by Full Session"]

[Text] The 6th Beijing Municipal CPPCC Standing Committee convened its 20th meeting yesterday afternoon.

After discussion, the committee passed and will submit the draft resolution passed by the third closed-door full session of the Sixth Municipal CPPCC, as well as the proposed examination report and the proposed examination draft resolution on the third session prepared by the drafting committee. The meeting also discussed and approved in principle the speech given by Chairman Liu Daosheng [0491 1418 3932] at the closed-door meeting. Chairman Liu Daosheng presided at the standing committee meeting. Deputy Chairman Gao Ge [7559 2047], Liao Mosha [1675 3106 3097], Lu Zongda [7120 1350 6671], Liu Yong [0491 8673], Deng Jixing [6772 1323 1932], Xia Xiang [1115 5046], Guo Buyue [6753 2975 1471], Wu Baosan [1566 1405 0005], Ding Gongnan [0002 6300 0589], Luo Qing [5012 7230] and Lin Tong [2651 4592] all attended the meeting.

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CSO: 4005/847

OPINIONS OF MASSES REFLECTED AT BEIJING MUNICIPAL CONGRESS

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Zhang Zhangyong [1728 7022 0516]: "Making Use of Independent Authority and Reflecting Appeals of the Masses, Municipal People's Congress Presents Proposals, Suggestions, Criticisms and Opinions"]

[Text] Deputies attending the Fourth Session of the Eighth Municipal People's Congress, fully making use of their independent authority and reflecting appeals and opinions of the masses actively studied written proposals and suggestions, criticisms and opinions during the session.

According to statistics, more than 15 deputies presented a total of 54 proposals. Of these, 8 were on political and judicial matters, 12 were on financial and economic matters, 21 were on municipal construction affairs and 13 were on educational, scientific, cultural and sanitation matters. The Congress Proposal Examination Committee, after having examined these proposals one by one, presented the opinions examined, which were approved by the whole congress. A proposal by Feng Xianzhi [6646 0341 4249] and 26 other deputies and another similar proposal by Cheng Ruxing [4453 3067 5281] and 18 other deputies to "Study deeply and disseminate Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech on the five stresses, four beauties and three loves, in order to have an idealistic, virtuous, cultured, law-abiding and civilized citizenry" were discussed and passed by the congress. The congress will submit a motion by Wang Jifen [3769 4949 5358] and 24 other deputies to "strengthen youth leadership work," a motion by Li Yuying [2621 3768 5391] and 15 other deputies that "the matter of youth must be placed in an important position," one by the Pingrong County deputies to "help poor mountain districts forcefully improve their backward conditions," one by Wang Jingming [3769 2529 6900] and 16 other deputies to "comply thoroughly with 'fire regulations' and truly strengthen firefighting work," one by Lin Bing [2651 0393] and 23 other deputies offering "a suggestion on quickly enacting and divulging free education legislation" and one by Wen Chengxun [3306 2110 6064] and 23 other deputies stipulating that "our city promptly announce the 'Beijing Municipal Product Quality and Quantity Inspection Management Methods'"--a total of 6 motions--to the municipal people's congress standing committee for consideration. The Congress will submit the 41 suggestions and opinions dealing with various aspects of work in Beijing Municipality separately to the municipal people's congress standing committee, the municipal people's

government and the departments concerned for serious study and implementation. The municipal people's congress standing committee and the administrative office of the municipal government will be responsible for reporting on the manner and results of how they are handled to the deputies who made the proposals. The five other proposals, the contents of which are outside the authority of this municipality to carry out, will be referred to the pertinent high-level organizations. Up through 17 March, this congress has received 855 suggestions, criticisms and opinions from individual deputies or groups of deputies. These will be studied and worked on by the standing committee of the municipal people's conference and by the administrative office and the various departments concerned, which will be responsible for reporting back to the deputies.

Approval and implementation of these proposals, suggestions, criticisms and opinions from the people's congress deputies will be useful in positively stimulating economic restructuring and socialistic material culture, in uplifting moral culture and in helping leadership organizations to overcome bureaucratism in our city.

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CSO: 4005/847

10 July 1985

NORTH REGION

ELECTION RESULTS OF EIGHTH BEIJING MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Zhang Zhangyong [1728 7022 0516]: "Fourth Session of Eighth Municipal People's Congress; By-election and Additional Election of Five Standing Committee Deputy Directors and Five Standing Committee Members"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, at a closed session of the Fourth Session of the Eighth Beijing Municipal Congress, election ballot counters announced the results of the by-election and the additional election of municipal people's congress standing committee members.

Those elected to be municipal people's congress deputy directors are Rong Yi [2051 2496], Li Guang [7812 0342], Xia Qinlin [1115 2953 2651], Xing Jun [6717 6511] and Zhang Dazhong [1728 1129 0022].

Those elected to be standing committee members are Lin Mingmei [2651 2494 5019] (female), Liu Shaotang [0491 4801 2768], Luo Haocai [5012 6275 2088], Yue Youguang [1471 2589 0342] and Yue Zhangbai [1471 7022 4101] (female).

The highest age of the comrades elected is 65. The majority of them are 50 or over, and the youngest is only 49 years old. This is a change from the rather high age of the members of the standing committee of the previous municipal people's congress.

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CSO: 4005/847

NORTH REGION

RESULTS OF TIANJIN'S PARTY RECTIFICATION

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Enlarged Membership of Our City's 113 First-phase Party Rectification Units Holds to Party Discipline: Solid Results Party Rectification; Ascertaining Infiltration of Bad Practices; 31 Full-party Units with Uneven Levels; Rectification of Problem of Bad New Practices"]

[Text] Our city's first-phase party rectification units are intuitively resisting and rectifying bad new practices.

In accordance with the latest directives of the Tianjin CPC headquarters, in the whole city there are 144 first-phase party rectification units, 113 of which were found not to have any bad new practices. These units have been inspected by the party; the enlarged membership has corrected party practices, strengthened organizational discipline and increased the intuitive discernment and resistance of bad practices. When they discover any new kinds of bad practices, they maintain a clear head, hold to party principles and ascertain how bad new practices are infiltrating. Thus, they strengthen and develop results all through the party. Last October, when the waste of incentive funds and the material corruption were discovered, the director of the first-phase party rectification unit at the Tianjin Municipal Geological and Mining Office, Comrade Jiu Jishi [1432 0644 2514] reminded the enlarged membership: "It seems that this waste of funds and materials is a very bad situation, and everybody must keep calm, 'If you lose your dignity over one matter, 100 people will imitate the wrong act,' so we must be prudent and take heed." Later, after an organization was conspiring to use public funds to buy each cadre a winter suit, it was immediately stopped. At the end of last year, a product inspection unit pointed out to the first-phase party rectification municipal product inspection bureau of the Third Inspection Section that that section was monopolizing the year-end incentive funds for all the comrades. Both the party and nonparty comrades of this section denied this. Furthermore, last year 11 factories gave presents of money and goods to this section; they also emphatically denied this. A corporation belonging to the municipal metallurgy bureau was preparing to start commercial operations, but the bureau party committee learned of this in time to stop it.

The 31 first-phase party rectification units with varying levels of bad new practices, in accordance with the actual situation in each unit, diligently studied documents from the Central Committee and the municipal CPC on stopping the bad new practices. These units, building on an improved knowledge of the vital significance of correcting bad new practices, have completely inspected all problems existing in their units, neither waiting nor delaying, insisting on making rectifications promptly and, from the results of the lesson, enacting measures to prevent bad new practices. If there is an order, they follow it; if there is a prohibition, they stop. At present, the problem of bad new practices in these 31 units has already been completely rectified and satisfactorily settled in accordance with regulations. After the municipal information office party committee announced the "10 Regulations" to stop bad new practices to the municipal party committee and the municipal government, the administrative cadres immediately studied them thoroughly, applied them to the situation in their units and in eight ways purified them from new bad practices, decisively and rapidly making rectifications. Working on this foundation, every party section enacted measures to resist bad new practices.

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CSO: 4005/840

NORTH REGION

RECRUITMENT OF INTELLECTUALS INTO PARTY DISCUSSED

Beijing XUEXI YU YANJIU [STUDY AND RESEARCH] in Chinese No 2, 5 Feb 85
pp 35-36

[Article by Li Qiyan [2621 0366 3508], head of the organization department and member of the standing committee of the Beijing municipal CPC party committee:

[Text] In recent years, Beijing has scored some success in recruiting intellectuals into the party. However, due to tardy progress and lack of a thorough liberation of the mind, the problem of recruiting promising intellectuals into the party has not yet been satisfactorily resolved in some localities and units. Now, the priority is to overcome the "leftist" ideological influence and find satisfactory solutions to the following problems of perception.

First, repudiate the "leftist" approach which was applied to political screening in the past. Uphold the principle that the question of one's family origin should be limited to that of the individual in question, the question of his social connections should be judged by his social influence and the question of his political background should be judged by his actual conduct in order to handle correctly the problem of recruiting into party those comrades whose family origin, social connections and political background are questionable. Political screening of course is necessary to insure the political quality of party members. Its purpose is to have a better understanding of the basic condition of candidates for party membership so that the party organization knows how to reinforce its measures to educate party members to meet the requirements of the new era. Generally speaking, the main thrust of political screening is to examine the actual conduct of an applicant and to examine what he did during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and what he has done since the 30 Plenary Session of 11th CPC Central Committee. The "three categories of people" of the "Great Cultural Revolution," those who have made grave mistakes and those who oppose the line of the Third Plenary Session shall not be recruited. Those who are not enthusiastic about the four modernizations should not be recruited until they change their attitude. The investigation of the family and social connections of a candidate should cover his political outlook, his current occupation, the political conduct of his parents, the relatives who brought him up, his major close social connections and their relations

with him. It is unnecessary to investigate his distant relatives who have already been investigated by the organization and who are not very close to the candidate and do not have much influence on him.

Second, break away from the ill-founded emphasis on politics. Judge the candidates by what they have actually done for the four modernizations. Some comrades, still used to the "leftist" approach, would allege that a candidate is not sincere in seeking admission into the party if he has missed writing about his thinking a few times; or that he does not know the party well enough and is not awakened enough if he did not write lengthy essays on the party and its policies or did not speak out much in study sessions; or that he is politically immature, is "not interested in politics" or is "expert but not red" if he is dedicated to the pursuit of scientific, technical, cultural and professional studies; or that he is ideologically below par even if he has distinguished himself by an outstanding job performance, and so on. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "If an individual who loves his socialist fatherland, voluntarily works for socialism and serves the workers, peasants and soldiers should be regarded as having made an initial indication of his faith in proletarian world outlook, he should be rated red and not white according to our political standard." To judge whether an individual is qualified for party membership, we must not rely exclusively on how many political slogans he masters or how eloquently he writes. The main emphasis should fall on what he has actually done to contribute the four modernizations. Since the mission of the party differs from one historical period to another, the political criteria for party membership are bound to differ accordingly. The political priority of this new era is to implement the four modernizations. Consequently, the major political criterion for the recruitment of party members in this new era is one's dedication to the implementation of the four modernizations. When an individual dedicates himself to the four modernizations, strives to master his professional skill and works conscientiously, he should be considered as having demonstrated his political awakening.

Third, repudiate reliance on one's "honesty," "obedience" and "steadiness." Strive to recruit into the party those comrades who are intensely interested in reform and full of the creative spirit. Intellectuals are better educated, keenly observant and very likely to view problems from their independent stand. They do not echo the opinions of other people and have the audacity to voice their own opinions. Some comrades who are not used to this sort of thing would regard anyone bent on pondering over problems and voicing independent views as being "unrealistic and indulging in fantasy," or consider those who refuse to follow another blindly and dare to express different views as being "arrogant, conceited" and insubordinate to leadership or treat those who forge ahead and blaze new trails as being "overbearing" and "supercilious." As a matter of fact, one who has the audacity to ponder over problems, express independent views, blaze new trails and forge ahead represents a Communist Party member with valuable qualities to meet the needs of the times. The cause of communism is to have new trails blazed by people bent on opening up new ground. Such comrades may have their shortcomings and we must help them enthusiastically to bring their best qualities into play and overcome their shortcomings.

We must not confound right and wrong by taking their strong points as shortcomings.

Fourth, repudiate the decadent concept of "ranking people by service seniority and age" and uphold the progressive practice of promoting the most qualified. The problem of ranking people by service seniority and age has been rather prevalent in the recruitment of party members because people are often ranked by service seniority and age instead of their contributions and job performance. When people are ranked by age, young people cannot be recruited until they become middle-aged and old people. When people are ranked by the time of their applications, those who applied late cannot be recruited until those who applied earlier are recruited. When people are ranked by the time they began working in the factory, those who are hired last cannot be recruited until those who are hired first are recruited, and so on. The recruitment of party members should be based on the criteria required of party members and not on the strength of age, time of application and time of hiring. Since the recruitment of party members is to bring new blood and new vitality into the party, anyone with the qualifications of party membership should be recruited into the party at an opportune moment regardless of age, time of application or length of employment and training. It is necessary to give applicants for party membership a given amount of cultivation and education which must not be set rigidly for a fixed number of years.

Fifth, repudiate selfish motives and act bravely to recruit people better than oneself. In recruiting party members, a small minority of party members and party cadres, driven by jealousy, are afraid to recruit capable people who might overshadow them in the party and threaten their "secure position of prestige." Some of them who prefer factional favoritism to party consciousness are bent on looking for personal ties or practice a so-called "even-handedness." A member of the Communist Party should set his sights on the four modernizations, should help others who are better than himself magnanimously, with an open mind and not tainted with selfish ulterior motives and should be willing to serve as the "stepping stone" of all promising intellectuals. Those who are jealous of and deliberately block the recruitment of intellectuals into the party will have to face not only criticism and education but also party discipline in graver cases.

Sixth, repudiate the practice of putting undue emphasis on trivial matters of lifestyle and letting prejudices prevail in larger issues. Judge an individual by his political attitude and integrity. It is normal that some intellectuals have occupational habits and unique personal likes and dislikes. Some comrades, who just cannot stand their hobbies, interests and habits, often charge that they are "aloof from politics," "divorced from the masses," "living like the bourgeoisie" and do not look like members of the Communist Party. This kind of assessment is too critical; it is not right.

Seventh, repudiate the emphasis on credentials and the chain of relationships. Assess people by the principle of party consciousness. Since the recruitment of party members is a serious political matter, we must uphold the

principle of party consciousness and bar unhealthy practices. Anyone who gains admission to party membership on the strength of credentials and relationships shall be dealt with sternly when proven true.

Eighth, repudiate the influence of extreme democratization. Uphold the principle of democratic centralism in recruiting party members. Something unusual has happened to the recruitment of party members in a small number of units. The recruitment of an individual is blocked by opposition outside the party even though it is approved in the party. There are also cases where recruitment, even though approved by a majority in the party, may still be blocked by the "veto" of a particular individual. When we recruit new party members, it is necessary to seek the views of the masses outside the party, which, however, must be carefully analyzed. While we accept their correct views, we must explain to them why some of their views are considered incorrect. The principle of democratic centralism must prevail within the party. The minority must abide by the decision of the majority which has been discussed at the party branch congress and party committee.

To resolve the difficulty of recruiting intellectuals into the party, we must overcome these old restrictions and concepts, rectify the guiding ideology of organizational work and understand and uphold correctly the criteria of recruiting party members in the new era. Today, as we set out to recruit large numbers of intellectuals into the party, we do not mean to stress quantity and not quality. The political quality of party members is required to keep the party progressive and combatworthy. If we stress quantity and not quality, the party will lose its progressiveness and combatworthiness. Consequently, we must confront the question of the quality of party members seriously, abide by the criteria of party membership laid down in the party constitution and recruit only those who qualify.

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CSO: 4005/888

NORTH REGION

MARKET SYSTEM PARTY ORGANIZATION TO RESPECT, UTILIZE INTELLECTUALS

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Market System Raises Consciousness Regarding Honoring Knowledge and Talent; Solidly Implement Five Policies for Intellectuals"]

[Text] All levels of the Tianjin market system party organizations are thoroughly implementing the party policy on intellectuals, continually raising their consciousness regarding "honoring knowledge and honoring talent," strengthening leadership and stressing especially the five policies.

First, to emphasize selecting young and middle-aged intellectuals with good political qualities, with genuine talent and knowledge, with organizational leadership capabilities and with courage to pioneer in new areas, who have made notable contributions in the areas of economic development and reform, to be recruited into leadership groups at all levels and to give them position, responsibility and authority. Since 1983, 186 intellectuals have been selected for leadership positions at the county level or higher, which adds up to 80 percent of all personnel newly recruited into these groups.

Second, to develop party work actively among talented intellectuals. All levels of market system party organizations are continually weeding out "leftist" influences among party members and educating party members to use new-phase party standards in dealing with the matter of intellectuals entering the party. During the last 2 years, a total of 213 intellectuals have joined the party. The municipal finance bureau party organization considers the difficulty of getting intellectuals to join the party as an important matter which definitely must be settled. During the last 12 months, this bureau's party organization has inducted 48 new party members, of which 25 were intellectuals, amounting to 1.6 times the number inducted during the previous 5 years.

Third, to utilize completely the special abilities of intellectuals, and to strive to get people to improve their talents and to have their talents used well. All levels of market system party organizations have inspected the basic structures of their units and have found that 40 intellectuals could not utilize their talents because they were working outside their knowledge and ability areas and have altered their work assignments. After the municipal meatpacking plant changed the work assignments of six of its

technicians, since 1983 it has upgraded the industrial machinery of the slaughtering section and further improved the smoking, boiling and roasting lines for sausage products made in the cooked meat products workshop.

Fourth, to create conditions in which intellectuals can carry out further study, so that their knowledge will be continually renewed. Until now, a total of 76 intellectuals from the market system have participated in off-premise study, and 6 have been sent abroad for further study.

Fifth, to strive, with all our heart, to discover ways to solve the housing problem of intellectuals and the problem of husbands and wives having to live separately. During the past 2 years, market system units have provided a total of 527 housing units for intellectuals, a total of 6,718 square meters, and thus have helped resolve the problem of a number of intellectuals who have not been able to live together.

In order to implement further the policy on intellectuals and fully utilize intellectuals' positive contributions to the four modernizations, the municipal party committee market management section held a market system intellectual work experience exchange meeting on 14 March. 1 municipal party committee deputy secretary, [1728 0375 2489], Zhang Zaiwang was present at the meeting and gave a speech.

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CSO: 4005/840

SYMPOSIUM ON WORK CONCERNING RESOLUTIONS CONVENED

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 85 p 1

[Article on Nei Monggol CPPCC's Symposium on Work Concerning Resolutions]

[Text] This paper has learned that the Autonomous Region's CPPCC held a Symposium on Work Concerning Resolutions on 30 and 31 March.

Participating comrades fully affirmed the work concerning resolutions conducted by the CPPCC's of various levels in the autonomous region. They exchanged experiences and arrived at the consensus that because the autonomous region is undergoing drastic political, economic and cultural changes, and because its economic system is being gradually reformed, it is imperative that we promote democracy and pursue effective reform measures. Now that CPPCC members are speaking on behalf of more and more people in our region and the demand on the CPPCC's "brain trust" is higher, we must search for new methods and strengthen work concerning resolutions in order to meet the demands of new circumstances. On the other hand, participants also cited incidents demonstrating that work concerning resolutions has not been given sufficient attention in some locales and agencies; some people even believe that work concerning resolutions is "nonessential" or simply are too lazy to implement it. These factors have not only hindered work concerning resolutions but also dampened the members' enthusiasm for proposing motions. Participants pointed out that the major problem with work concerning resolutions that the "leftist" influence has not been eradicated; they stated that only the eradication of "leftist" influence can inspire members to devote themselves to the passage of resolutions and serve the state.

Participants believed that in order to implement resolutions successfully, we must stress work in four areas. The first area involves the raising of motions. The raising of motions presupposes work concerning resolutions. Members of the CPPCC must understand the policy of the party and the state and the status of the four modernizations in order to offer advice, make suggestions and propose resolutions. The second area involves legislation. Work concerning motions is based upon legislation. Legislation should be scientific, feasible to implement, policy-oriented and constructive. The third area involves enforcement. The CPPCC must work closely with enforcement agencies, make known the significance of motions and help enforcement agencies implement resolutions and improve the quality of their work. The fourth area involves terminating legislation after resolutions have been properly implemented.

The symposium was attended by CPPCC leaders in charge of work involving resolutions in various leagues and cities.

NORTH REGION

TAIYUAN GUARANTEES HEALTHY ECONOMIC REFORM THROUGH PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] According to report by Guo Yinxiang [6753 1377 4382] and Hu Guo [5170 2654], reporters of SHANXI RIBAO, the Taiyuan municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government have been able to make party consolidation and economic reforms fruitful and bring about existing changes to the whole city by working through party consolidation and the eradication of unhealthy practices to guarantee healthy pursuit of the reforms. Not long ago, the municipal CPC Committee and municipal government asked all party members and cadres to strive to rectify the new unhealthy practices, to make sure that the economic reform stays its course and to keep developing their enterprising and creative spirit.

By combining party consolidation and economic reforms, the Taiyuan municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government have been working since 1984 to make party consolidation enhance and guarantee successful and healthy economic reforms. They have been working through party consolidation to look for creative approaches. After in-depth investigations of the true situation and extensive consultations, they have formulated a pilot program for comprehensive reform of the municipal system, including comprehensive restructure of the planning system, the system of industrial management, the management of the construction industry, the system of circulation, the educational system, the management of cultural activities, and the personnel and labor system. Since the economy of the municipality has switched from a "closed type" to an "open type", both production and economic results have increased. The gross industrial and agricultural output value of 1984 increased by 11.1 percent over that of 1983. The profit realized and that remitted to higher authorities in 1984 by those enterprises owned by the whole people which come under the municipal budget rose by 17 percent and 46 percent respectively over that of 1983. The revenue of the municipal treasury in 1984 increased by 21.1 percent over that of 1983. Both economic profit and treasury revenue have increased at a much faster pace than the rate of industrial and agricultural growth.

The following are the specific measures of the Taiyuan municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government for promoting economic reforms through party consolidation.

1. Rectify the guiding operational ideology during party consolidation to define more precisely the direction of the reforms in the whole city. When

party consolidation is in progress, the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government take the rectification of their guiding operational ideology as one of the criteria to assess the outcome of party consolidation. The party member cadres are encouraged to rectify their own guiding operational ideology in the light of the actual condition of one's own unit by studying the documents on party consolidation. Many management departments voluntarily screened and cleaned out their outmoded regulations, systems, rules and procedures which they replaced with new regulations and procedures to meet the needs of the reforms. They did their utmost to turn on the "green light" for reforms, which enabled their own work and reforms to proceed at the same pace. The rectification of guiding operational ideology which enabled the various units to define the direction of the reforms and reaffirm their conviction has ushered in a new breakthrough. The Municipal Real Estate Bureau, which did not have rectified guiding operational ideology, has failed for a long time to place its priority on housing management and care for the hardship of the masses. In spite of acute shortage of housing in the city, it used the authority of the office to provide single-family residences or specially built houses for some leaders and well-connected individuals and even allowed some individuals each to have several houses. Yet it has failed to meet the housing need of the masses, including that of multi-generation households, shelterless households, over-crowded households and households occupying unsafe houses. The masses have been quite critical of the situation. When party consolidation began, the new leadership corps of the Real Estate Bureau immediately rectified its guiding operational ideology and switched its priority to serving the people and providing better housing for the masses. Last year, it uprooted the unhealthy practices in housing allotments and dealt resolutely with locked unoccupied houses throughout the city.

2. Strive during party consolidation to repudiate the "Cultural Revolution," uproot factionalism and dispel misunderstandings in order to channel the people's enthusiasm and vigor to the reforms. The city of Taiyuan was savagely victimized by the "Cultural Revolution," plagued for a long time by factionalism which not only obstructed its work but also split the cadre ranks. The municipal CPC committee and the municipal people's government realized that to do well the reforms and enable the economy to get off the ground, the masses and the cadres must work wholeheartedly as one unit for the "four modernizations." The municipal CPC Committee and the municipal people's government, working through education to repudiate the "Cultural Revolution," encouraged party members and cadres to develop a sense of responsibility and urgency to weed out factionalism, and convened all sorts of meetings to underscore the danger of factionalism and criticize the concept that "when one faction is right, the other faction must be wrong" so as to encourage everybody to take pride in weeding out factionalism and working for universal brotherhood and look down on those who fuss over personal grudges and engage in factional activities. To serve as role models, the leaders of the municipal CPC committee and the municipal people's government pledged not to favor any factions, nor to form their own factions. To help more comrades free themselves from factionalism and personal grudges, the municipal CPC committee and the municipal people's government launched a city-wide drive to dispel misunderstandings along with the repudiation of the "Cultural Revolution" and the weeding out of the remnants of factionalism. Working through friendly

discussions, mutual understanding and lessons drawn from experience, they launched criticism and self-criticism to tear down the "emotional barriers" and dispel misunderstandings between party members and cadres. This dose of laxative was good enough to dispel years of misunderstanding between more than 200 pairs of people or over 500 party members and cadres. The emotional relief was so overwhelming that all party members and cadres felt their spirit uplifted to work wholeheartedly as one to implement the reforms and the "four modernizations."

3. Stay level-headed during party consolidation to attack all unhealthy practices to guarantee healthy completion of the reforms. When the municipal CPC committee and the municipal people's government went all out to launch the reforms, they paid close attention to attacking all forms of unhealthy practices from different sources. At the beginning of party consolidation, the whole city concentrated its efforts on attacking bureaucratism, pursuit of personal gains from position of power and the unhealthy practices in recruiting workers, in changing domiciles, in transferring funds, in promoting cadres and in allotting residential housing. The party practices in the city began to turn for the better after a bunch of party member cadres who had made mistakes were punished. Last year, when the municipal Bureau of Labor recruited workers, it struck at the root of such unhealthy practices as going through the back door and asking for favors, and insisted that candidates for jobs apply formally for examination and acceptance so as to place labor recruitment under supervision by the masses, leaving no room for back door practices. The city recruited a total of 6,300 workers without a single individual getting hired through the back door practice. The municipal CPC committee and the municipal people's government always remain level-headed in dealing with new unhealthy practices which emerged in the midst of reforms. None of the leaders of the Taiyuan municipal CPC committee, the municipal people's congress, the municipal people's government and the municipal political consultative conference have ever engaged in business. To put an end to new unhealthy practices, the municipal CPC committee and the municipal people's government have organized a special team and reached nine decisions to organize the municipal discipline inspection commission, banks, industry, commerce, auditing and tax departments into small units to investigate all the party, government and business agencies and resolve the problems they run into. When they reorganized the companies in the northern suburb of Taiyuan they revoked license of four speculative "briefcase companies." In early March this year, the municipal CPC committee helped four units, including the municipal metallurgical industry company, to rectify unwarranted issue of bonuses, subsidies and commodities. In the past, there were 286 party and government cadres engaged in business, but 263 of them have now pulled out. The remaining few are being liquidated. To make the reforms surefooted, the municipal CPC committee and the municipal government were careful in the rectification of new unhealthy practices to distinguish major abuses from minor abuses and legitimate economic activities from new unhealthy practices as well as to discern the difference between cracking down and dissuasion and that between checking and supporting.

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CSO: 4005/884

NORTH REGION

SHANXI CONVENES WORK CONFERENCE ON SECOND-STAGE PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Party Consolidation Office, Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee]

[Text] Acting on a decision of the Provincial CPC Committee, the Party Consolidation Office of the Provincial CPC Committee recently convened at Taiyuan and Datong separate work conferences on the second-stage party consolidation attended by departments directly subordinate to the provincial authority, institutions of higher learning, local and municipal CPC committees and part of the large plants and mines. These conferences were to receive reports on the study of the essence of the second-stage party consolidation work conference convened by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation and important speeches of the leaders of CPC Central Committee and the preparations for studying the second-stage party consolidation. These conferences were chaired respectively by Li Xiuren, Deputy Secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, and Director of the Party Consolidation Office of the Provincial CPC Committee, and Chang Changzhen, member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee and Deputy Director of the Party Consolidation Office of the Provincial CPC Committee. Both spoke at the conferences.

Both conferences are convinced that due to close coordination of party consolidation and the reforms, the first-stage party consolidation and the second-stage party consolidation which is still in progress have enabled our province to guarantee successful implementation of the reforms and the enhancement of economic development. Far-reaching reform of the urban economy focussed on revitalizing the enterprises and step by step completion of the readjustment of the agricultural structure have ushered in a promising beginning of stable and coordinated development of the national economy. The development of industrial production in January and February is especially encouraging. Conscientious pursuit of education for thorough repudiation of the "Cultural Revolution" which has gone a step further to weed out factionalism and reinforce party consciousness is responsible for bringing about unity in the whole party and contributing to continued improvement of the economic and political situation of our province. In the midst of such promising developments, however, there are a number of what the CPC Central Committee regards as unhealthy practices some of which are quite threatening and rampant. These deserve the attention of the leadership at all levels. Having gained a better understanding of the current situation and defined the

guiding ideology and principal tasks of the second-stage party consolidation convened by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation, both conferences are resolved to focus the second-stage party consolidation on rectifying the new unhealthy practices and launching education on party consciousness, party work style and party discipline in order to reaffirm party consciousness, strengthen discipline, promote and guarantee the reforms and strive to capitalize on the promising situation which now prevails in our province.

Both conferences are convinced the fact that the CPC Committees at all levels were able during the progress of education on thorough repudiation of the "Cultural Revolution" in the second stage of party consolidation to provide precise guiding ideology, take the lead in self-criticism and stand firm for correct criticism and self-criticism has led to marked successes in weeding out factionalism and reaffirming party consciousness as had been expected. Now most units may turn their attention to education on another specific area, namely, rectification of new unhealthy practices and intensive education on strengthening party consciousness, party work style and party discipline. This covers three different areas: 1. Achieve unity of thinking by studying the documents. Help party members understand more clearly the cause, reality and danger of the new unhealthy practices as well as the importance and urgency of their rectification. At the same time, keep in mind that the reforms, which are still a gigantic task, are very likely to run into not only interference by new unhealthy practices but also obstructions due to "leftist" influence. Consequently, there must be unity of understanding regarding the importance, urgency, purpose and guiding ideology of the reforms. Since we would not turn back, we must rectify the new unhealthy practices in order to enhance and guarantee successful reforms. 2. Uncover and tackle problems as we proceed with rectification and reform. Uncover the actual manifestations of new unhealthy practices in one's own unit or department and conduct thorough investigations to clarify the facts, identify the problems involved and proceed with rectification and reform simultaneously on the strength of truth derived from facts. Proceed level by level to identify specific unhealthy practices. Specific measures must be adopted to rectify any unhealthy practice expressly prohibited by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, the CPC Commission for Discipline Inspection, the Provincial CPC Committee or provincial government. There is no room for such phenomena as wait-and-see, sluggishness, shift of responsibility and much less for "counter-measures against the policy of a higher authority," deception or feign compliance. In case of problems due to ill-defined policy, report the true facts to higher authorities for instructions. 3. Proceed with education on specific subjects to heighten awareness. First of all, launch an educational drive on the ultimate goal of communism to enable party members to reaffirm their faith in Marxism and communism and to understand clearly that the final goal of our socialist pursuit is communism and that our current effort is to blaze a trail for the realization of that ultimate goal. Our current reforms, opening up of the country and revitalizing the economy aim at restructuring the production relations and the interrelated links and areas in the superstructure which are not conducive to great productivity in order to establish a lively energetic Chinese-oriented socialist economic system for the realization of communism. It is completely wrong to claim that since today's conditions are different, a

communist in such a new era does not have any more need for ideals. Second, proceed with education on an outlook of life oriented to serving the people wholeheartedly so as to help all party members remember that to serve the people wholeheartedly is the basic position, the basic goal and our best tradition as communists. It is the source of our strength to triumph over all hardships and difficulties and achieve success in the revolution and construction. Every communist must take this as the rule of his conduct and subordinate his personal interests to those of the party and the people, and endure hardships before enjoyment. They must not take advantage of the position and power of a party in power to "reap profits" for themselves or their factions in the guise of reforms, opening up the country and revitalizing the economy. Third, proceed with education on party discipline to make all party members understand that party discipline is a sure guarantee of successful revolution and construction. Strict party discipline is always needed to reform the enterprise system, to revitalize the economy and to liberate the mind. There is no room for "relaxation." The worst of all unhealthy practices is the "reluctance to act on orders and not taking heed of prohibitions" and it must be resolutely rectified. Through education in these three areas, party consciousness and the ideological political quality of party members were enhanced, which in turn made the party organizations at all levels become upright and well disciplined cores dedicated to serve the people wholeheartedly and capable of leading the masses to work for the "four modernizations." Both the first and second stages of party consolidation must follow the strategic plans laid by the provincial CPC Committee and proceed from reality to rectify new unhealthy practices and carry out education on party consciousness, party work style and party discipline.

Both conferences believe that the drive to rectify new unhealthy practices must be firm and foolproof. On the one hand, weakness and laxity must give in to high resolve to confront the powerful and give offense to people if necessary in order to weed out such corrupt practices as concern about face-saving, personal relations and personal favors regardless of party consciousness, principles, party discipline and the law of the state. Any incidence of grave unhealthy practice and flagrant violation of law and discipline borne out by concrete facts should be duly punished in accordance with the law of the state and party discipline as a warning against following bad examples. On the other hand, investigation of new unhealthy practices must be done in accordance with express regulations. After thorough investigation and identification of the offenses, each case should be dealt with on the strength of truth derived from fact and within proper policy limitations. We must avoid rowdiness and sensational blitz. The leadership corps at all levels, especially the new leadership corps, should regard rectification of new unhealthy practices as a severe test included in the agenda of the CPC committee for urgent action. The leading cadres should serve as role models and lead the drive to rectify unhealthy practices especially their own, if any. The ability to lead the drive shall serve as a criterion to judge whether the leading cadres do measure up to the "four requirements" of cadres.

Both conferences believe that party consolidation in any enterprise should be based on its own reality and serve as a vehicle to enhance economic growth without disturbing production. All party member workers should receive

positive education and guidance on specific subjects to be discussed collectively and summarized individually. Each unit should be creative to make the methods of learning flexible and diversified.

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CSO: 4005/884

YONGJI COUNTY PARTY SECRETARY PROFILED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 85 p 5

[Article by Feng Yuan [7458 1254]]

[Text] Editor's comment: Yongji County of Shanxi Province is an experimental unit for party consolidation. Comrade Wang Xueliang, secretary of the CPC county committee, deserves to be commended for his resolute effort to implement the instructions of the CPC Central Committee on party consolidation and to lead party members and cadres to repudiate the "Cultural Revolution" and eliminate factionalism. To do the second stage of party consolidation well, an integral part of the whole party consolidation work, is an extremely demanding task. The experience of Yongji County demonstrates that party consolidation could be successfully accomplished if the leaders of all the units undergoing party consolidation pay attention by starting with the strength of the actual situation, concentrating on key issues and providing carefully considered guidance.

It was early spring 1984 when Wang Xueliang became secretary of the Yongji County CPC committee, Shanxi Province. At that time, Yongji County was widely known in the Yuncheng region as "a heap of problems." Take just one example. Since the "Cultural Revolution," the Yongji County CPC committee has changed its secretary 9 times, and Wang Xueliang is its 10th secretary. At the time of his induction, Yongji County was designated as an experimental unit to pursue party consolidation.

At the meeting to present the new county CPC committee secretary to party members and cadres, Wang Xueliang delivered a well-reasoned speech which immediately drew the attention of all concerned. He said Yongji County is blessed with a fair climate and fertile land but is deprived of "unity." It had suffered seven massive abuses and countless minor ones during the "Cultural Revolution." As a result, factionalism has become more and more acute. Many cadres, fed up with factionalism, are powerless to do anything about it except to resign into a mental state where "nobody takes the lead in doing anything good nor takes part in doing anything bad. Nobody has the drive to work and everybody feels disturbed." The work groups sent down

from above never give the cadres and masses a moment of respite. Since Yongji County has never enjoyed peace, how can anyone get anything done and let the economy grow?

Wang Xueliang told the party members and cadres that he and the new county CPC committee have made up our minds that "we would do a disservice to the 330,000 people of Yongji if we could not change its face. The first step to bring about changes in Yongji is to deal with disorderliness, which stems mostly from factionalism. The old practice of pitting one faction against another has aggravated the seriousness of factionalism. Pussyfooting and artfulness are no more than manifestations of factionalism. We can no longer evade this contradiction!"

Wang Xueliang's speech won the approval of many but a few are still unconvinced: "The climate of Yongji is so harsh that every secretary became sick after his arrival. Each came in high spirits but left in despair."

To launch an educational campaign to repudiate the "Cultural Revolution" and to eliminate factionalism, Wang Xueliang found time to bring together those comrades who had been estranged from each other by factional strife for years and to urge them to let bygones be bygones, to help those comrades who had made mistakes to get the matter off their backs and encourage them to forge ahead with new achievements and to visit with older comrades who had worked in Yongji County for years and listen to their views and recommendations. During his first few months in office, he talked to more than 100 cadres, received and handled over 100 visitors and letters written by the masses and resolved a large number of "thorny problems."

After investigation and analysis, Wang Xueliang realized that the drive to repudiate the "Cultural Revolution" and eliminate factionalism must begin with the leadership corps and leading cadres because when large and small swellings are removed, minute pimples will just disappear. And old cadre, repeatedly persecuted during the "Cultural Revolution," was accused by the masses of factional bias in certain areas even though he had never joined any faction. Wang Xueliang got together with Lin Tao, deputy secretary of the county CPC committee and county magistrate, and Chou Yansheng, another deputy secretary of the county CPC committee, and they talked with him twice. After recounting what had happened to him during the "Cultural Revolution," this old cadre traced his own factional activities and became increasingly aware of the importance of party consciousness. Wang Xueliang and his colleagues also talked with five other responsible cadres of a county agency and convinced them to break away from factional affiliations. When these cadres gave self-critical accounts of their personal experiences at a meeting of party members and cadres, the response of the broad masses of cadres was surprising. Some comrades who resented anti-faction criticisms are now ready to lay their hearts bare and shake off their hangups. Some comrades felt relieved and inspired when they revealed mistakes which had been hidden for years. According to statistics, 380 comrades in the county have been able to rid themselves of factional encumbrances in order to strengthen unity. Upon seeing what has happened, an old comrade wrote a pair of vertical

scrolls: "Ten years of internal turbulence turned one's friends into enemies; one session of education turned one's swords into ploughshares," and a horizontal scroll: "It's good to repudiate the 'Cultural Revolution.'"

Referring to the changes brought about by the drive to eliminate factionalism, Wang Xueliang quipped: "It works like relief pills. People feel relieved and comfortable." Party consolidation and the elimination of factionalism have blessed Yongji County with a state of genuine cooperation in pursuing the four modernizations, a healthier social mood and social order and a marked drop in the crime and economic crime rate. Last year, gross industrial and agricultural output value increased by 18 percent over that of the preceding year, and the average per-capita income almost doubled.

Wang Xueliang's remarkable achievements have been well received by both the leaders and the masses. Recently, a responsible comrade of the CPC Central Committee commended him as a "worthy county party committee secretary." Wang Xueliang has not become complacent; he still forges ahead.

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CSO: 4005/915

NORTH REGION

MAYOR GAO QINGYING SEEKS CRITICISM IN PRESS

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 12, 25 Mar 85 pp 22-23

[Article by Gao Qingying [7559 1987 5391], mayor of Hengshui, Hebei Province]

[Text] (1) On behalf of the city government of Hengshui, I published an open letter on 4 September 1984 in HENGSHUI RIBAO seeking criticisms and recommendations on how to improve our work. It was broadcast all over the country on 9 September by the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY and then carried by more than 10 radio stations and newspapers, including RENMIN RIBAO and the Central People's Broadcasting Station. In just a few days, I received a huge quantity of mail from various provinces, municipalities and regions as well as from personages of all circles.

Some offered pertinent assessments of our work while others provided us with recommendations conducive to the revitalization of Hengshui. Several days later, a number of city residents telephoned me to complain that some city bicycle parking lots had hiked the fees they charge and that their service attendants were mean. After immediately dispatching someone to investigate the complaints, I called two joint meetings of the departments concerned and we decided to start in 3 days to reorganize all the bicycle parking lots of the city, set a strict standard for the fees to be charged, strengthen the management and education of the service personnel and post the schedules of fees in a conspicuous spot at each bicycle parking lot. The problem was thus resolved without delay.

Many supportive readers asked to be my friends. A senior economist in Beijing wrote me: "Your way of doing business is fascinating. I wish I could establish a lasting cooperative relationship with you. Now, I am doing research on urban economic development and I wish to offer you my views for reference and experiment." This elderly gentleman and I were complete strangers but his concern with the construction of the city of Hengshui was so touching that I wrote him a long letter to welcome a scholar like him to guide our work. I also asked him to participate in the deliberations on the strategy to pursue the economic development of this city.

In the last few months, the city government received over 310 letters and telephone calls from various localities in China as well as from overseas Chinese and students in the United States and Japan who offered more than

360 points of criticism and recommendations. They are highly regarded by the city government, which has put some of them into practice while the rest are being carefully considered.

(2) The publication of my open letter was a shock to the agencies of the city government of Hengshui and other departments. Some comrades were glad but some were worried. One comrade who does propaganda work came to my office and said to me anxiously: "The press is a powerful medium of public opinion. The way you 'wash your dirty linen in public' may very well ruin your prestige." Some comrades even went to HENGSHUI RIBAO and the correspondents of HEBEI RIBAO at Hengshui to speak to the editors and reporters: "Now you people work and live in the city of Hengshui and you will still be here after you retire. Would it do you any good to offend the leadership of the city? We hope you will restrain yourselves and show some mercy."

I felt pretty bad when I learned of the incident. Criticism and self-criticism used to represent the best tradition and work style of our party. The catastrophic "Cultural Revolution" had done so much damage to the work style of the party that our cadres are even afraid to take criticisms from the masses. Where would it all end if this were to persist! I remember a story from history known as "Zou Ji ridicules the Duke of Qi who accepts people's recommendations." When an enlightened ruler of a feudal society was prepared to defer to the opinions of the people, is there any justification for the cadres of the Communist Party to be afraid to take criticisms from the masses?

I reiterated my views at the mayor's executive meeting, the meeting of bureau-level cadres and that of department cadres that the problems we confront in our work are objective matters. We must be brave enough to face reality, welcome the masses to "reveal our true image" and let them "rake over our faults." To be a good "public servant," one must discharge his duties conscientiously and wholeheartedly without fear of inconvenience or an attempt to save worries. Persistent criticism by the masses helps us wipe away the "dust," stop bureaucratism and revolutionize government agencies.

We decided at the mayor's executive meeting that the mayor and the vice mayor should each put aside half a day per week to receive visitors and read letters written by the masses. Concerning any view of the masses approved by the city government for action, the department in charge of its execution shall report to the city government on the outcome of the action in 5 days. The city government shall check at fixed intervals the progress made by the various departments in receiving criticisms made by the masses. Anyone who handles the matter satisfactorily shall be cited for commendation. Any agency or individual who deliberately tables the correct views of the masses without acting on them shall be publicly criticized in the newspapers and may be disciplined if necessary. Since last September, HENGSHUI RIBAO has carried a special section for "Criticisms and Recommendations for the City of Hengshui" as requested by the city government to print criticisms and recommendations from the masses. These criticisms, like church bells, remind the cadres of the party and the government agencies to overcome bureaucratism, improve work style and keep in close contact with the masses.

(3) Practice attests that to seek criticism through the press so as to place the cadres at all levels and the work of all the departments under the supervision of masses is an excellent way to increase efficiency and do a better job in serving the people.

When I was selected mayor of Hengshui City at the beginning of last year, I found out that the city government had missed a lot in city construction and urban administration, very few cadres were concerned about the hardships of the masses, road repair was long overdue and disrupted water and electricity services were left unattended. To win the trust of the people, the city party committee, the leading cadres of the city government and I launched an extensive investigation, decided to do 10 good things for the people and established a card system to record important events and feedback. The departments concerned were required to implement the project within a specified period. By the end of August last year, the 10 good things had been done one after another, including road repair according to regulations, construction of public toilets, additional clinical centers and nurseries. But very few departments acted voluntarily to do anything other than what they were required to do by the city government. This made me realize that the feedback cards kept by the government could not do the job. We need a feedback card "kept by the people" to provide speedy solutions to the problems which the masses confront in their daily lives and in production work. At the end of August last year, I read in HENGSHUI RIBAO a letter to the editor criticizing a pile of dirt left by the Hongqi Road against city regulations. The dirt disappeared the very day the criticism appeared in the paper. It dawned on me after reading the paper: isn't this a feedback card "kept by the people" by seeking criticism through the press? Isn't this a good way to keep abreast of the condition of the people and improve our work? So I wrote an open letter to HENGSHUI RIBAO offering "to seek criticism to improve our work."

That one stroke turned out very well. The administrative efficiency of the organs and departments of the government has shown marked improvement. Many problems affecting the masses which had not been resolved for a long time have been solved without delay. Not long ago, some city residents criticized the recurrence of traffic jams and traffic accidents at the intersection of Jianshe Street and Daqing Road. The comrades of the public security bureau's traffic team took action immediately and succeeded in 9 days to eliminate the "congestion" by building a traffic direction island and traffic lights at the intersection.

Criticism in the press has been instrumental in bringing about changes in the work style of the leaderships at various levels. The director of the city's urban construction bureau said to me: "This is a brilliant stroke of yours. Working under the supervision of the masses day in and day out, you couldn't afford to make a single mistake. If you do, criticisms will appear in the paper." In the last few months, the urban construction bureau received over 80 criticisms and recommendations. The bureau director handled them personally and acted on most of what the masses had written him about. The city commerce bureau and public security bureau have published their telephone

numbers in the newspapers to encourage the masses to offer their criticisms any time they feel like doing it.

Criticism through the press carries forward the best tradition of the party, helps overcome bureaucratism and keeps close contact with the people. There was an incident which touched me the most. One morning after I had published my open letter when I was on my bicycle going to the office, an old man nearly 70 years old was waiting for me at the street corner, carrying in his hand RENMIN RIBAO, HEBEI RIBAO and HENGSHUI RIBAO. He was not trying to ask any favors but wanted to tell me: The way you try to keep abreast of the condition of the people makes you a worthy mayor of the people. The encouragement and trust of the masses give us confidence and courage to accept the criticisms of the masses and do our work well. Our city government of Hengshui keeps seeking criticisms through the press because they turn our government agencies into hardworking and honest offices to serve the people and enable our leaderships at all levels and even individual cadres to be good servants of the people.

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CSO: 4005/915

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGOL'S MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 85 p 3

[Article by Zhao Kang [6392 2123]: "Encourage the Recommendation of 'Bo Le's' and Welcome the Emergence of 'Zhaojun's': Nei Mongol Autonomous Region Adopts Measures To Implement Government Policy on Attracting Qualified Personnel"]

[Text] The problem of intellectuals not using their abilities and learning has already drawn considerable attention in the Nei Mongol Autonomous Region. The relevant departments are now adopting decisive measures to promote the rational circulation of qualified personnel and many intellectuals are taking their positions, using abilities and giving their all.

The economy of the Nei Mongol Autonomous Region is backward and has an urgent need for qualified personnel, yet for the past several years, intellectuals have been strictly excluded. To thoroughly resolve this problem, the Autonomous Region party committee and the government have adopted a series of measures to implement the policy on intellectuals:

An Autonomous Region qualified personnel scientific research institute and a qualified personnel development and exchange service center were established. Based on partial statistics, since the end of last year, the region's qualified personnel development and exchange service center has received more than 400 intellectuals who had asked to rejoin their units or were transferred into Nei Mongol. At present, 200 people have already gone or are going through the formalities of transfer.

A "Bo Le Award" was set up, to appeal to the masses of every nationality throughout the region to recommend people with talent. Within 10 days after the Autonomous Region Organization Department published this activity in the press, 50 talented people of all types had been recommended and several desperately needed specialized personnel had been tapped.

Units with comparatively high concentrations of qualified personnel are encouraged to send the qualified personnel out to remote border leagues, banners and basic level units. Circulation of qualified personnel can supercede registered permanent resident and administration and both long-term work and short-term support are welcomed.

Holding concurrent posts is advocated, since it can develop intellectuals' potential to make great contributions to society and it can increase intellectuals' incomes. There are now 20 people who have received requests to hold concurrent posts.

The way is being paved actively to return science and technology personnel to Nei Mongol. The organization, worker personnel affairs and science and technology departments, by sending letters of appreciation and paying visits to intellectuals transferred outside the region and asking science and technology personnel to return to Nei Mongol for the convention of a "Homecoming Symposium," introduced these people to the prospects for development in Nei Mongol, sought their opinions on the Autonomous Region's construction and the implementation of the government policy on intellectuals and thereby attracted a group of intellectuals who want to return to their native place. Among them are assistant professors, senior engineers and physicians and engineers in charge. Zhuang Zongxun [8369 1350 8113], a senior engineer in Baogang, Shanghai, graduated from college in the 1940's and has worked at Baogang for over 20 years. Though he is in his 60's, he decided to ask if he could "emerge" again and work for another 5 or 10 years in the Nei Mongol metallurgical industry. Bi Baozheng [3968 1405 5544], in Shaanxi, is a coal mining engineer who was told about the tremendous developments in Nei Mongol coal industry, which made this "sojourner" anxious to return home. Through the concern of the Autonomous Region's worker personnel affairs department and organization department leaders, in only 2 months, the whole family was moved to Nei Mongol. At present, 113 science and technology personnel outside the region have been or are being contracted about transferring back to Nei Mongol.

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CSO: 4005/966

NORTH REGION

YOUNG PEOPLE'S PROBLEMS WITH ADMISSION TO CPC IN NEI MONGOL

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 May 85 p 5

[Text] Young members of the party in organizations directly under the Nei Mongol Autonomous Region make up only 2.63 percent of the total number of party members throughout the organizations, which is lower than the average level nationally. What is the reason? We pursued an investigation among the basic level League organizations and some League members in 10 units.

1. The Mass of Youth Are So Inclined

We conducted a survey among 50 League cadres, with the results as Follows:

<u>Response</u>	<u>Number of People</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Long to join a party organization as soon as possible	30	60
Believed application would not result in admission, so did not apply	7	14
Consider personal conditions inadequate, have not applied for time being	5	10
Had not thought of joining before, now thinking of joining	3	6
Have not applied because cannot stand incorrect workstyles	2	4
Had not thought of joining party, but wish to work hard	2	4
Other (fear of ridicule and attack)	1	2
Want to be free first for several years, then discuss it again	0	0
Indifferent to joining party	0	0
Never thought of joining party	0	0

Aside from their different ways of seeing the problem of joining the party, the great majority of these young people are striving for political progress. The mass of youth are inclined to approaching or thinking about joining party organizations.

2. Reasons For Lack of Young Party Members

1. Some comrades engaged in party work feel no urgency to absorb advanced young people into the party. The application papers of some young people have been lost in desk drawers and left unattended to. Since 1980, 12 young people from a certain research institute have applied for party membership, but to date, none have been admitted.

2. The corrupt customs of deciding wages and arranging positions still haunt. A League committee secretary was acknowledged to be of good character and scholarship by the factory party committee deputy secretary, yet once it was proposed that he be trained for admission to the party, he was considered "too inexperienced."

3. "Strict" demands are little short of excessive demands. A League branch secretary at a certain hospital had applied for party admission for 8 years and had once been commended as an advanced worker in the Autonomous Region health system. However, the party branch's response to her progress was indifferent and they even mislaid her application papers.

4. In certain units, people who strive for progress are sometimes ridiculed. Some young people who approach party organizations are afraid both of being treated with disdain or with fury. One League cadre said, "No one here knows who else has applied for party membership. Because those applying for membership must keep it secret from their organization, we are afraid to spread the news because we will be ridiculed and attacked." (Editor's note: People who ridicule or attack activists will be severely criticized.)

5. Some units' party organizations are not sound, organizational life exists in name only and there is no one to whom to apply for membership.

The problems cited above have harmed the enthusiasm of many young people to strive for progress. Some party organizations fail to see that this work is not being handled well; on the contrary, they say that young people do not seek to join the party, ignoring the discovery and training of activists among young people. The situation should be given adequate attention by party organizations and effective measures should be adopted to resolve it.

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CSO: 4005/966

NORTH REGION

EDUCATION, ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION URGED

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Hujiletu [0729 2706 0679 0519 0956]: "Comrade Zhao Zhihong Points out at the Symposium on Educational Reform That Education Must Be Subordinate to and Serve Economic Construction"]

[Text] At the symposium on Educational Reform in the Wu League held recently, the vice chairman of the autonomous government, Zhao Zhihong, pointed out that people on the educational front must endeavor to make educational development consistent with economic construction. Reform should be aimed at integrating educational programs with economic goals and producing a large number of top-quality talent in a short time so that our educational undertaking can better suit the needs of, serve and expedite economic construction.

Zhao Zhihong offered several proposals on how educational reform can be integrated with economic conditions in our region. First, the educational departments and people in the field of education must analyze and understand our economic conditions, study earnestly the "CPC Central Committee's Resolutions on Economic Reform" and identify and solve problems from the perspective of macroeconomics so that our educational undertaking can meet the demands of economic construction and social progress and expedite the development of productive forces. He stated that people in the field of education cannot possibly integrate education with economic construction if they do not study economic conditions, understand the demands and direction of our economy, implement the responsive economic policy domestically and the open-door policy internationally. Second, the effectiveness of our educational system is evaluated by how well and how fast the talent we produce can transform their knowledge and intellect into productive forces and positive economic results. In this respect, we can say that positive economic results flow from education. Third, educational reform should aim at resolving problems concerning the management of the educational system, the direction of recruitment, the content of courses, teaching methods and the system of deploying graduates. Therefore, the educational departments and people in the field of education should pursue a kind of system and policy that make our educational programs suit the needs of the economy and production and that enable our educational system to develop its full potential. Students should make an effort to know what kind of technical know-how is urgently needed by the economic construction so that the demands

of various sectors of our economy can be met on a continuous basis.

Zhao Zhihong also pointed out that education must be subordinate to and serve economic construction and that the conventional mentality must undergo changes. We should place a special emphasis on vocational and technical education, which is directly linked to economic construction and production. Various leagues, cities, banners, counties and sectors should produce teaching materials that deal with local conditions. The educational departments should train competent instructors who are capable of teaching vocational and technical classes.

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CSO: 4005/914

NORTH REGION

SYMPOSIUM FOR RETIRED CADRES CONVENED

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by the bureau of senior cadres: "Nei Menggol Autonomous Region's Subordinate Organs Convene Symposium for Retired Cadres"]

[Text] Recently the Symposium on the Interchange of Experience for Retired Cadres was held by subordinate organs of the autonomous region, factories and mining enterprises in Hohhot and at various colleges. Member of the standing committee of the autonomous region's party committee and organizational minister, Li Xiangyi spoke at the symposium.

At the symposium, representatives of the Nei Menggol Autonomous Region's bureau of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, the office of construction, bureau of goods and materials, bureau of telecommunications management and the Polytech College recounted their respective experiences, which can be summarized as follows: their respective party committees include the work concerning retired cadres in the agenda, all five agencies are soundly structured and under efficient management and all five have implemented successfully the "two different treatments" and have handled political and ideological work in a serious manner.

Comrade Li Xiangyi pointed out that in studying the experiences of these agencies, we should note how their high-level cadres are aware of the work concerning retired cadres. He reiterated that we should strengthen ideological and political work among retired cadres. We should give our unqualified support to senior cadres in our effort to solve their ideological problems and their problems in daily life.

Comrade Li Xiangyi said that despite the fact that leaders of the party Central Committee have stated again and again that senior cadres should enjoy their retirement in good health and leisure, they yearn to continue to serve the party and people. We understand their sentiments but we should see to it that their services are geared toward realistic social needs and are offered voluntarily and are within the limits of their physical capabilities.

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CSO: 4005/914

NORTHEAST REGION

CONTINUED STRIVING FOR IDEALS URGED

Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "We Should Not in the Least Abandon Our Great Ideals"]

[Text] Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out at the State Science and Technology Commission: "Ideals and discipline are the most important matters. We have to educate our people, especially the young people to have ideals." Apparently, Comrade Xiaoping's teaching is emphatically and realistically pinpointed and the meaning of it is significant and profound.

At present, there is indeed the phenomenon of being apathetic toward great ideals among us, which should invite our special attention. There are a few party members and cadres who embrace individualism and egoism but disregard socialism and communism. Have they forgotten who they are? In what kind of society are they living in? For what purpose are they striving for? From several prevailing unhealthy trends, we are able to discover various tendencies: being infatuated with pursuing personal or small-group private interest by showing no regard for the interests of the country and the people, giving nothing to the benefit of the others and looking down upon those who would sacrifice their own gains for the interest of the others. People claim that "all for the sake of money." As long as they can make money, they will unscrupulously rack their brains to take advantage of the state, the collective and the consumers to make ill-gotten wealth. They bring capitalism's trade of commodities into our party's political life. Whatever they do has to deal with money and they regard the relationship among cadres of socialism to be the relationship of money. They compare with one another on the money they make and the ration they receive disregarding whether they have made contribution to the state and how extensive the contribution is. If someone's living standard is higher, they will try to surpass that standard. If someone has been paid handsome money, they will try to get even more. Some people would say openly "to carry out reforms, you have to make money, other things are all empty." To carry out reforms, we have to talk about economic gains, if we unscrupulously make money for small groups and individuals by deviating from our main goal, it would be completely wrong. To the minds of certain people, there is nothing worthy of consideration such as: whether socialist construction has Chinese characteristics? whether the country is strong and prosperous or whether people

are happy and affluent? It is very dangerous. If we let it be, the destruction of our cadres, the gradual corruption of our youth and the damage to our reforms will become unthinkable.

Under the new circumstance of economic restructuring, we need particularly to emphasize the idealistic education among our cadres and young people, and to strengthen the direction of serving our people wholeheartedly. Furthermore, we have to set the long-range goal of Communism. The reforms which we are carrying out is the necessary step toward the goal of Communism. Whoever is determined to carry out reforms should firmly accept the party policies and undertake the work of reforms so as to devote himself for the prosperity and the strength of the state and the wealth of the people. It is also the important measure to examine whether we have great and long-range ideals. We have thus clearly put forward the direction of serving the people with determination and set up long-range ideals. We do not intend to deny the material gains of individuals. To regard the personal gains as the judgement of revisionism should never be repeated. But we have to firmly oppose the erroneous course of action of damaging the benefits of the state and the people for the purpose of striving for personal gains. We must also correct the tendency of coveting a little and forgetting the cardinal principles of righteousness, and the tendency of giving up the long-range ideals for the immediate benefits. We advocate caring about the collective welfare because of the superiority of the socialist system. We encourage a number of people to become affluent first in the hope that they will help the others to become affluent. All these are for the purpose of developing socialism and finally to reach the realization of Communism. We will never allow a small number of people to raise the "care for the collective welfare" signboard on one hand and undermine the collective ownership of the socialism on the other hand; nor will we allow people to flaunt the banner of "make someone rich first" while perpetrating the criminal acts of fattening themselves on the blood and sweat of the public and benefiting themselves at the expense of others. In regard to ideals, we have to carry out with determination the two basic principles of collective-ownership and common wealth of socialism.

People must have drive. The Communist ideals are the moral support for the Communist Party members to carry out all their activities. Our party's entire history is one of striving for the cause of Communism and to achieve victory. The four modernizations and the work of reform are all for the purpose of achieving our long-range ideals. Today, as soon as we carry forward with great effort the spirit of devoting ourselves for our ideals, the victory of reform is undoubtedly assured.

12958

CSO: 4005/874

NORTHEAST REGION

OBSERVANCE OF LAW, DISCIPLINE

Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Abiding the Law Is Essential for Correcting the New Unhealthy Trends"]

[Text] Our party is the well organized combat force of the working class. To observe the law and discipline by our party is the important assurance for triumphant revolution. Particularly during the process of economic restructuring, we are facing a complicated and difficult responsibility of the reform. We should be extremely cautious to engage in the primary stage of the battle and try hard to assure the final victory. Even more so, we should affirm that the party and state policies will be carried out by abiding by party discipline and that the unity of party ideals and coordination of party actions will be defended.

At the present time, in certain places a few new unhealthy trends have arisen. The most significant characteristics of these trends is that some of our cadres started widespread violation of state policies, destroying party discipline. The seriousness is that some of our cadres turn their blind eyes to the unhealthy trends and feel numb about them. Some cadres are infatuated by the corrupt capitalist concept of value that "money is omnipotent." Disregarding party discipline, they raise the flag of "reform" hoping to receive benefits from it. Some of the cadres regard abiding by laws and discipline as contradictory to reviving the economy. Publicly they oppose refraining from spending the state's wealth on "eating, hosting, presenting gifts." They say that "eating, hosting and presenting gifts will produce beneficial result," "to eat and drink daringly is the spirit of development" and "to encourage feasting and drinking for the sake of the state." They consider the party discipline and state policies as "frames" and "restraints." They repeatedly request "untying" and claim "policies limit reforms," "breaking up all 'restraints' for the purpose of reform." Therefore, even if the party and the government have repeatedly laid injunctions on restraining the unhealthy trends, some cadres still persist in their old ways.

Our party's discipline is steely. Without the guidance of such discipline the success of the cause of our party will not be guaranteed. Such discipline is established on the strong conviction of the revolution and on the

idealistic foundation of exalted self-consciousness. Thus we have to, first of all, emphasize the idealistic and disciplinary education. Without discipline and ideals, we will be in a state of disunity; we will accomplish nothing at all. As a result, among the four modernizations, we have to build not only the great material civilization but also an eminent moral civilization. We have to educate a new generation with "long-range ideals, morality, culture and discipline."

We must soberly recognize that the high standard of abiding by laws is to defend and carry out our party policies. Before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, a series of policies of the central system of our party were not as unified and steady as today's, nor were we flourishing economically. Currently when we are promoting the economic reform by concentrating on cities, we should, more than ever, carry out our party policies to strive hard for reform so as to build a socialist state with genuine Chinese characteristics.

To restructure the economic system is a tremendous and difficult job. Some of the economic policies are still to be studied and some legislative work has to be strengthened. But we should never take advantage of the loophole of reform to obstruct the progress of it. Our party members and cadres are striving for the cause of developing socialism and for achieving the great Communism ideology. The party policies are the centralized manifestation of the welfare of both the people and the party. As long as we insist on the safeguard of our nation's collective welfare despising the benefit of the departments, the small groups and individuals and lead the people to properly defend the relationship among the state, the public and individuals, then there will be no one who would engage in dishonest practices or destroy party discipline. In that case, where there is order, there will be followers; where there is restraint, there will be obedience. We should enforce unity between politics and the party central committee.

Party discipline is mandatory. To those who seriously violate the laws and discipline, we should take serious steps to deal with and allow no tolerance. Of course our standpoint is based on the ideological awakening. We will continuously elevate awareness and self-consciousness to abide by party discipline.

Comrade Chen Yun [7115 0061] said once: "The party principle and party discipline are not the problems of 'break-up,' if there are not good party members, the reform will not be successfully accomplished." The great number of our party members, especially leading cadres should start from abiding by laws, respecting discipline and defending our party policies. To prohibit the unhealthy trends, the entire party should establish common practices of respecting discipline and observing the laws so that there will be no escape for the unhealthy trends.

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CSO: 4005/874

DEMOCRACY, SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM DEFINED IN LIGHT OF REALITY

Jilin JILIN DAXUE SHEHUI KEXUE XUEBAO [JILIN UNIVERSITY SOCIAL SCIENCES JOURNAL] in Chinese No 4, Jul 84 pp 6-13

[Article by Zhao Yongmao [6392 3057 5399]: "Some Dialectical Thoughts of Communism and the Current Movement"]

[Text] The Chinese Communist movement led by our party must go through the period of new democracy followed by the period of socialism and communism. Although socialism and communism are covered by one historical period, their difference lies in the fact that their development is divided into elementary and progressive stages. Over the years, the problem concerning the correct understanding and proper handling of relationships between ultimately realizing the communist system in China and upholding the communist ideological guidelines on the one hand and carrying out the current movement and relevant policies on the other has become a major theoretical and practical issue whose outcome may lead the revolution forward to success or backward to defeat. The practice of the new democratic revolution that spanned 28 years and the practice of the socialist revolution and construction over the past 30 years have reminded us of the need to achieve a correct understanding of their differences and interconnections and handle them properly. If we fail to do so we may commit another "left" or "right" mistake and cause damage to the revolution and construction. Today, during this new historical period of the Chinese revolution and construction, we must sum up our past experiences and lessons in connection with the current realities in order to get a clear understanding of this major theoretical and practical issue. Doing so is of vital significance to the successful efforts to build Chinese-style socialism and the step-by-step process of transition to a communist society.

Communist Ideology and Objectives Must Highlight the Movement from Beginning to End

What does the communist movement mean? What does the Chinese Communist movement mean? Some people have failed to set these questions straight. For this reason, they became skeptical and vacillating in the face of questions of whether they should always uphold the communist ideological guidelines and persist in the struggle for the ultimate realization of the communist social system in China during the Chinese new democratic revolution. They feared that the CPC might scare the bourgeoisie to death by stridently calling for

upholding the communist ideological guidelines on the ultimate realization of the communist objective in China. In the end, they had no alternative but to give up the guiding power delegated to the proletariat by the united front at a critical moment of the great revolution. A case in point is the erroneous right deviationist line represented by Chen Duxiu. Upon the arrival of the socialist revolution period, some people were still unable to get this question straight. In the wake of victory of the new democratic revolution, they again became vacillating in the face of the question of whether they should uphold the communist ideological guidelines and continue to carry the revolution forward to socialism. When the "gang of four" was overthrown and the "great cultural revolution" came to an end, and when our party tried to sum up experiences and lessons and bring order out of chaos, some people viewing "communism as an illusion" again contended that disseminating communist ideology, promoting communist morality and cultivating new communist people and things during the socialist period were something "out of step with the current development." This indicates their lack of an essential theoretical knowledge about the communist movement, ideology and system as well as their interconnections. The communist movement is a process of an organized struggle waged by the working class and its political party for realizing the ultimate objective of communist society under the communist ideological guidance. Internationally, the communist movement began with the birth of Marxism and the struggle led by the "Communist Alliance." In China, the communist movement began with the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism and the birth of the CPC which later began to lead the working class and the broad masses in carrying out the revolutionary struggle. Since then 63 years have passed. In these 63 years, we have completed the process of transition from new democracy to socialism. The task that awaits us is a process of transition from socialism to communism. In reference to this issue, Marx and Engels once advised the proletariat and its political party to spare no effort to seize the leadership power when they joined the bourgeoisie in carrying out the revolutionary struggle. But in another reference to the German bourgeois revolution, they pointed out: "Communists cannot expect to have a showdown with the bourgeoisie before it can have the ruling power secured. Therefore, at the service of their interests, the communists must help the bourgeoisie secure that ruling power as quickly as possible and then proceed to overthrow it in the same swift manner."¹

In their opinion, the democratic revolution in the more economically developed capitalist countries should be led by the bourgeoisie instead of communists. This is a historical fact. But in Lenin's opinion, relatively backward capitalist Russia was an exception. For instance, during the February 1917 Revolution, for many reasons, the proletariat and its political party in Russia failed to capture the leadership of the revolution despite a hard struggle, and eventually allowed the political power to fall into the hands of the bourgeoisie. However, the CPC--the political party of the Chinese working class--which provides leadership for the Chinese Communist movement was predestined to lead the Chinese bourgeois democratic revolution due to the tremendous influence of the February Revolution of 1917 in Russia and the "May Fourth Movement" which changed the course of the Chinese revolution. This added a special color to the Chinese Communist movement. This special historical background and the semi-colonial and semi-feudal nature of Chinese

society were factors that decide the destiny of the Chinese Communist movement and the two-step process of the revolution: first came the new democratic revolution and then the socialist revolution. In other words, the Chinese Communist movement did not begin with the socialist revolution aimed at realizing the communist system. However, the CPC leadership set the stage for the ultimate realization of the communist system in China from the very beginning with the conviction that the communist system can be realized only through the development of the communist movement in various stages. This means that the communist movement must take into account the nature of current society every step of the way. Although some tasks it tackles may be of a noncommunist nature, or more or less and directly and indirectly related to the communist system, its entire process is designed to realize the ultimate objective of the communist system. Due to the complexity of this problem, during the new democratic revolution, the question of why the entire process should be permeated by the communist ideology and objective became a very important question for which Comrade Mao Zedong provided a correct answer on behalf of our party. In this connection, he unequivocally pointed out: "We Communists do not conceal our political views. Definitely and undoubtedly, our future or maximum program is to carry China forward to socialism and communism. both the name of our party and our Marxist world outlook unequivocally point to this supreme ideal of the future, a future of incomparable brightness and splendor."² This means that throughout the process of the communist movement, we must never deviate from the ultimate objective of realizing communist society. Otherwise, the communist movement would become meaningless. If a party is not dedicated to the ultimate goal of communism, it would lose its status as the political party of the working class. If a revolutionary fails to uphold the supreme ideal of communism, he would lose his status as a genuine communist. The political party of the working class and communists must always dedicate themselves to realizing the ultimate objective of communist society although they cannot promise to carry out the communist-oriented policies and measures at all times throughout the movement. These are tenets of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

Scientific Communist ideology which reflects the stand, viewpoint and method as well as the fundamental interests of the working class is the highlights of the law governing the development of human history and a scientific summation of experiences of the working class in carrying out the revolutionary struggle. Comrade Mao Zedong called this ideology "the most complete, progressive, revolutionary and rational system in human history"³ and "a complete proletarian ideological system."⁴ Without the communism ideological system to guide us, we would be like people without souls. This is why we must always uphold communist ideology as a guide throughout the communist movement. In China, the communist ideological system as a guide is indispensable not only to socialism but also to new democracy as well. "Undoubtedly, now is the time to spread communist ideas more widely and devote more energy to studying Marxism-Leninism. Otherwise we can neither lead the Chinese revolution forward to the future stage of socialism nor guide the present democratic revolution to victory."⁵ History has proved right this thesis of Mao Zedong's.

During the war of resistance against Japan when the Guomindang and the CPC dooperated in forming the united front for the second time, the diehards of

the Guomindang called on us to "fold up" communism on grounds that the Three People's Principles have something in common with our party's minimum program. Through a profound analysis of the differences and similarities between the programs of the two parties, Comrade Mao Zedong refuted their anticommunist fallacy and pointed out: "Without communism to guide it, China's democratic revolution cannot possibly succeed, let alone move on to the next stage. 'communism' must not be 'folded up,' for once it is folded up, China will be doomed. The whole world today depends on communism for its salvation, and China is no exception."⁶ Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: Both the new democratic and socialist revolutions in China must use communist ideology as a guide, and without communist ideology as a guide, "China would be doomed." This profoundly reflects the law governing the development of the Chinese revolution. Today, some ignorant people under the Taiwan authorities have reiterated the statement calling on us to "give up communism" and reunify the motherland through the application of the Three People's Principles at a time when vast numbers of people in mainland China and Taiwan are longing for the reunification of their motherland. This is something entirely inconsistent with the law governing the development of history.

As the Chinese Communist movement enters the socialist stage and becomes more progressive, the communist ideology as a guide is undoubtedly more indispensable to us than ever. In view of this, we must expand the communist ideological propaganda and education campaign, actively support the growth of communist factors and vigorously revive the communist spirit and morality. However, as a result of the 10-years of turmoil and interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," an ideological and theoretical confusion has surfaced, thus leading some people to distort the communist movement and the theoretical tenets of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. They have deluded themselves into believing that at this socialist stage, communist ideology as a guide is not required and the communist moral propaganda work is not necessary, while calling "communism an untested ideology." This is actually a deviation from the socialist road and the ultimate goal of realizing communist society in China, something completely wrong. Under this new historical condition, the "12th CPC Congress" has provided a timely answer to this major theoretical and practical question. The documents of the "12th CPC Congress" points out: First, the complete realization of communism as a social system calls for prolonged efforts and struggle by people for several generations to come. The scientific basis for the realization of the communist system is Marxism-Leninism, a trend consistent with the law governing the development of history and a goal that can be reached rather than "an illusion." Second, communism is a movement which began with the founding of the CPC which later led the new democratic revolution in China. Today, this movement in China has progressed to the initial stage of communism where socialist society can be established. Although it remains far from being a communist society, communist factors in the economic, political, cultural and moral aspects of its life are developing and growing continuously. Through the long process of the communist movement, we actually have never stopped practicing and testing communism. Therefore, the assumption that "communism is an illusion and an untested ideology" is totally wrong. Third, communism as an ideological system has long been the guiding ideology of our party, which was indispensable to the new democratic revolution and which is even more

desirable to the socialist revolution and construction. Without communist ideology to guide them, people would be unable to achieve a correct understanding of socialism and bring the socialist construction to a successful conclusion. In this connection, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Without communist ideology and morality, how can we build socialism?"⁷ During this socialist stage, in addition to expanding the communist education and propaganda campaign, we must center the building of socialist spiritual civilization around communist ideology. To strengthen the communist education and propaganda work at the present socialist stage is not something "out of step with the present development" but absolutely desirable to the socialist construction. The documents of the "12th CPC Congress" concerning the relationship between communism and the current movement is actually a development of Comrade Mao Zedong's dialectical ideas on communism and the current movement.

A clear understanding of the viewpoint that communist ideology must permeate the communist movement from beginning to end will lead us to apply the communist ideological system consciously as a vehicle for observing and analyzing problems in the socialist construction, advance along the communist course, and spare no effort to build Chinese-style socialism. It will also lead us to arm our minds with the communist stand, viewpoint and method and turn ourselves into genuine communists. Of course, the proletariat and its political party cannot expect all their allies to accept the communist ideological system along with the ultimate objective of communism at every stage of revolutionary development but the latter can be persuaded to accept, support and agree to the minimum program at every stage of the communist movement. Despite that, the proletariat and its political party at every stage of the communist movement have the duty to educate and acquaint their allies with the communist ideological system and the communist system in order to help them raise their awareness of the need to accept and enforce the minimum program and guide them to continue to carry the revolution through to the end. Otherwise, it is tantamount to giving up this sacred duty. On the other hand, it is also necessary to make this ideology clear to all communists, politically conscious workers and other socialist working people so that they will fight for it for the rest of their lives.

Differences Between Communist Ideology and Current Policies

The communist movement is a long process and must go through many different stages of development which begin with the revolutionary struggle led by the proletariat and its political party and end up building communism. In China, the movement must go through two major stages of development, namely, the new democratic and socialist stages each of which is divided into many different short-term phases of development. The two major stages are qualitatively different while different characteristics are also present in their short-term phases of development. "The contradiction present in each form of motion of matter has its particularity" while "qualitatively different contradictions can only be resolved by qualitatively different methods."⁸ For this reason, we must first define the nature of each stage of the communist movement before ways can be devised to resolve its contradictions. Only in this way can we carry forward the communist movement. Like the motion of all matter, the social movement cannot advance to the next stage before the contradictions

at the previous stage are successfully resolved. In China, we must first eliminate imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism before proceeding to carry out the new democratic revolution. Only after this process is completed, can we begin the socialism process of eliminating capitalism. If we fail to distinguish between the two processes and if we fail to apply qualitatively different methods to resolve qualitatively different contradictions, we can neither accomplish the tasks at the present stage nor can we create conditions for resolving contradictions at the next stage. Consequently, we would prevent the movement from moving on to another stage. In this sense, only by knowing their differences can we link the previous stage with the next and bring the process of transition from one stage to another to a successful conclusion. Comrade Mao Zedong has left us this well-known passage: "We must build our policy on distinctions."⁹ This is really a thought-provoking dialectical remark. Ignoring historical dialectics, the "left" adventurists tried to eliminate the bourgeoisie at the democratic revolutionary stage. They even wanted to eliminate the petty bourgeoisie at one stroke or through "a single revolution." Consequently, they ended up isolating themselves and giving strength to the enemy troops. Acting in such a rash manner only ended up endangering the revolution. During the new democratic revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong always bore in mind this objective dialectics while paying close attention to the difference between the new democratic revolution on the one hand and socialism and communism on the other. He likened new democracy and socialism to a two-chapter article and said: "In the writing of an article, the second half can be written only after the first half is finished. Resolute leadership of the democratic revolution is the prerequisite for the victory of socialism."¹⁰ The realization of socialism and communism in the future begins with the current revolutionary struggle. He described those who failed to face up to the reality of the current new democratic revolutionary struggle but instead "concentrated on talking about socialism and communism as ones who are wittingly and unwittingly betraying socialism and communism to greater or lesser degrees and are certainly not politically conscious and staunch fighters for communism" and declared that "this is a law of Marxism that socialism can be attained only via the stage of democracy."¹¹ In this connection, he particularly called on people to pay attention to the following two distinctions: First, "We must keep the spreading of communist ideas and propaganda about the communist social system distinct from the practical application of the new democratic program of action"; second, "We must also keep the communist theory and method of investigating problems, undertaking research, handling work and training cadres distinct from the new democratic line for national culture as a whole. It is undoubtedly inappropriate to mix the two up."¹² Only by keeping in mind these two distinctions can we avoid mixing up communism and new democracy which differ in nature from each other. In addition to upholding communist ideology as a guide and persistently giving cadres communist ideological education and training, we must proceed from current reality to carry out experimental activities and principles and policies appropriate to the current actual conditions as a vehicle for solving problems of the current movement. During the prolonged process of the new democratic revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong was not only able to uphold the communist ideological system as a guide and distinguish between new democracy and socialism but also able to coordinate the current specific programs and policies with their future developments in a well-organized way, which enabled him to lead the new democratic revolution to a complete victory.

The socialist and new democratic stages are qualitatively different while the difference between the communist ideology and socialist policies is not the same as the difference between the communist ideological system and new democracy. Since socialism is the infant stage of communism, the two are basically the same. However, they are still different or qualitatively different. First, they differ in the nature and level of productive forces because the communist system is built on the foundation of highly developed productive forces. Marx and Engels envisioned the development of productive forces as a vehicle for eliminating the three major differences and the old-fashioned division of labor while Lenin viewed "electrification" as a milestone in the development of communist social productive forces and Comrade Mao Zedong's formulation settles for nothing less than the "high-speed development of productive forces." However, the growth rate of productive forces at the socialist stage remains relatively low. As foreseen by Mao Zedong, China's socialism must go through infant and well-developed socialist stages. The modernization of industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology means that China is going to usher in the well-developed socialist stage. However, it will take a long time to complete this task. Second, the relationships of ownership resulting from this development are not all the same. The ownership system of communist society will be a fully developed, perfect and uniform system of ownership by all people as distinguished from the defective and imperfect system of ownership by all people in socialist society in which systems of collective and individual ownership and joint venture between Chinese and foreign capitals still exist. Third, the aforementioned two different forms of ownership also differ in the principle of distribution. The communist distribution system is one of expecting from each according to ability and distributing to each according to his needs which is really the fairest and most rational distribution system in human history while the socialist distribution system is one of expecting from each according to his ability and distributing to each according to his work, which is a radical departure from the social distribution system of the exploiting classes in our recent memory despite the fact that it still differs in quality from the communist distribution system. Finally, because of the aforementioned differences, different levels of culture, ideological understanding and moral awareness will exist among the people. In communist society, people will greatly raise their scientific and cultural levels, and they will enjoy freedom from restrictions imposed by the old-fashioned division of labor and fully transform themselves into new personalities. They will also greatly raise the levels of their ideological understanding and moral awareness. By then, they will go to work voluntarily and consider doing manual labor their first priority in everyday life. They will widely carry forward the disinterested spirit of utter devotion to serving the interests of others at the expense of their own interests. They will assume full responsibility for work in a society in which voluntary social services will become a common practice, and caring for each other, helping each other, working together in a spirit of brotherhood will become a popular and voluntary behavior. Although in socialist society people's scientific and cultural levels are unsurpassed by their old society, generally speaking, they remain very low. The communist ideological propaganda and education will lead people in socialist society to raise their ideological understanding and moral standards greatly despite the fact that the old bourgeois ideological influence still exists and further efforts

still need to be made to eliminate the remnant feudal ideological influence. Despite the continued emergence of new communist personalities such as Lei Feng, Zhao Chune, Luan Fu, Zhang Hua, Jiang Zhuying, Lei Yushun, Li Junjia, Zhu Boru, and Zhang Haidi, they remain far from predominant in society. All this we must bear in mind. For this reason, we must keep the propaganda campaign to educate people in communist ideology and system distinct from the current socialist economical, political and cultural programs of action, principles and policies. We must proceed from current socialist economic, political and cultural realities to carry out the socialist revolution and construction and fulfill all material and mental preparations for transition to communist society. Otherwise, if we mix them up, it would become impossible for us to carry out the socialist revolution and construction and our material and mental preparations for realizing the communist system would be adversely affected. The "left" leaning tendencies which led us to make mistakes in the past actually stemmed from our failure to draw a line between communism and socialism and between the communist ideological guidelines and the current socialist policies, from our deviation from the scientific communist theory and from ignoring the objective reality in China. As a result, many principles, policies and measures of socialist nature which were in keeping with the current developments were misconstrued as capitalist trash which needs to be criticized. The erroneous "left" leaning tendency that occurred in 1958 should be particularly held responsible for leading people to embark on a rash transition from varied forms of ownership to the system of ownership by all people without taking into account the current growth rate of productive forces and people's mental readiness, for influencing them to propose to abolish even the commodity production and wage systems and to put into practice the so-called system of "providing free food services" and "working without being compensated with pay" and other rash measures that transcend the historical stage of development. This tendency was also responsible for sweeping the country with a "communist wind." Consequently, communism was not realized but the socialist construction was adversely affected. During the "cultural revolution," Lin Biao and the "gang of four" even caused more serious damage to the socialist revolution and construction by carrying out the so-called "temporary belt-tightening" program and by taking other abnormal actions to destroy the system of distributing to each according to his work. What they did had nothing in common with the communist system. What they pursued was only a form of sham communism. At a time when we are entering this new period of socialist construction and profound changes are taking place on the socialist economic, political, cultural and ideological fronts, we must fully understand that it will take a long time and requires hard work to build socialist society along with a high-level material civilization and spiritual civilization in a vast and backward country like China and it will take even a longer time to fulfill the historical process of transition from socialism to communism. Therefore, over this long period of time, we must take note of theoretical and practical differences between communism and socialism in order to avoid making the same mistakes as we did in the past. For example, we must take note of the differences between the uniform communist system of ownership and the socialist system of ownership by all people and other diversified forms of ownership. Before we can develop the productive forces at a high speed, make the management greatly improve its experiences and help people greatly raise their ideological understanding, we can in no way

recklessly change the current socialist form of ownership in preparation for transition to the communist system of ownership by all people or replace the current diversified forms of ownership with the uniform system of ownership by all people. For instance, we must make clear to the people the differences between the communist way of working without being compensated with pay and the principle of distributing to each according to his work along with the facts that the principle of distributing to each according to his work would be destroyed by overly emphasizing non-compensatory labor; the gradual accumulation of the social welfare fund depends on the development of productive forces and it is wise to let the factors in favor of distributing to each according to his needs grow gradually in order to avoid the resurgence of equalitarianism. We must vigorously make clear to the public the differences between the new communist people and things on the one hand and the great majority of ordinary people on the other. In socialist society, the Lei Feng type of new communist personalities and things are undoubtedly worthy of publicity and promotion, and people must be encouraged to learn from Lei Feng and perform good deeds despite the fact that it is impossible to make everyone Lei Feng. The ordinary people can be encouraged to become "only workers with ideals, morality, culture and abiding by discipline."¹³ The historical lessons have reminded us of the fact that whenever the socialist revolution and construction gain momentum and win a major victory, we would tend to overly emphasize the favorable conditions conducive to the transition from socialism to communism, ignore the differences between the two, and make the mistake by following the "left" tendency. Poverty gives rise to desires for change and for revolution. This is a favorable condition. But its unfavorable aspect is that poverty symbolizes the backward economy and the lower level scientific and cultural standards. Although we must pay attention to the growth of communist factors, under no circumstances can we ignore the existence of backwardness. As a matter of fact, such differences will not vanish shortly after a victory is won. In short, during the historical process of transition from socialism to communism, we must always take note of the differences between socialism and communism and at no time should we deviate from historical dialectics.

Interconnections Between Communism and the Current Movement

Under the guidance of the communist ideological system, we must take note of the differences between various developing stages of the communist movement, proceed from reality to fulfill tasks of every stage in order to create the prerequisite for the development of the next stage. This is one aspect of the problem. Another aspect is that we must take note of the interconnections between various stages of the movement which is carried out under the unified guidance of the communist ideological system. In other words, we must take note of not only their differences but also their interconnections as well. Only in this way can we carry the communist movement forward from new democracy to socialism and from socialism to communism.

First, let us talk about the interconnections between new democracy and socialism. The interconnections between new democracy and socialism in China are not the general relationship in which capitalism provides a material foundation for socialism but one in which they are directly interconnected

economically, politically and culturally. This relationship is decided by the following three factors: First, the "socialist factor" in the political field which led the proletariat and its political party--the CPC to take control of the leadership of the new democratic revolution. "This is not an ordinary factor but one which has a decisive impact" on the development of new democracy.¹⁴ Second, the conversion of the capital confiscated from imperialists, landlords and the bureaucrat-comprador class into the state-owned economy during the process of the new democratic revolution led by the proletariat and the simultaneous growth and development of the collective economy in urban and rural China contributed to the steady growth and development of socialist economic factors during the process of the new democratic revolution, just as Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "The state-owned and collective economies led by the proletariat are socialist factors."¹⁵ Third, "There are socialist elements in our politics and economy which are reflected in our national culture."¹⁶ This marked the beginning of the communist ideological system and the socialist culture under its guidance. For instance, propaganda, education, literature and art are imbued with the communist spirit, and the socialist factors in our politics, economy and culture grow gradually through the development of the new democratic revolution. Although they were not instrumental in deciding the nature of new democratic society, they were a decisive force in providing a guarantee for bringing about a complete victory for the new democratic revolution, in maintaining ties between new democracy and socialism, and in preparing conditions for the socialist revolution. "The democratic revolution is the necessary preparation for the socialist revolution and the socialist revolution is the inevitable sequel to the democratic revolution."¹⁷ Nothing can better sum up the inevitable interconnections between new democracy and socialism than this statement. The fact that the Chinese revolution is not interposed by an independent stage of capitalist development is decided by the law governing the development of the inevitable ties between new democracy and socialism. However, those who mistakenly followed the "right" deviationist tendency did not understand this objective law and the significant position and role of the aforementioned socialist factors. They could not uphold and even wanted to give up the leadership of the proletarian revolution. They contended that without going through an independent period of capitalist development in China, the proletariat could not move on to the next stage of socialist revolution. They were actually mechanical theoreticians. Comrade Mao Zedong's dialectical thought of communism and the current movement eventually triumphed over this mechanical theory and indicates that the Chinese revolution follows the historical dialectical course. Second, now let us discuss the interconnections between socialism and communism. The socialist revolution differs in nature from the new democratic revolution and the interconnections between socialism and communism are more progressive, more diversified and more complete than that between new democracy and communism, a qualitative leap forward. Basically, it can be said that socialism is the elementary stage of communism, and they are two stages sharing the same foundation. The transformation of socialism into communism is also a revolution and a qualitative change but not a revolution aimed at replacing one system with another. It is an evolution of the socialist system from elementary to advanced stages, and a process in which communism will gradually grow on the foundation of socialism. In terms of their intrinsic nature, many aspects of the socialist

economy, politics, culture and morality are socialistic but at the same time they are also the seeds of communism and can grow into communist elements. It can be said that they are very closely and inevitably interconnected.

Economically, although our socialist system of ownership still falls short of a complete system of ownership by all people or public ownership, the latter is the key, and occupies the dominant position in our national economy. It will gradually evolve into the communist system of ownership through a process of step-by-step development and improvement. The socialist distribution system is one of expecting from each according to his ability and distributing to each according to his work. But in the process of expecting from each according to his ability, the conscious communist attitude toward labor will gradually grow and skilled labor needed to earn a living will become indispensable to the daily life. In the process of distributing to each according to his work, the communist factor in favor of distributing to each according to his needs will gradually grow through the development of productive forces and the gradual expansion of the social welfare program which will lead the people to raise their ideological understanding and carry forward the spirit of mutual assistance.

Politically, although limited class struggle still exists in our socialist society after the exploiters as a class was eliminated, it is no longer our main concern. Our main concern is largely about the relationships among the people, "relationships among the people of all nationalities in China, relationships between workers and peasants and intellectuals, between cadres and the masses, between army and people and army and government, and relationships among all our people which are marked by unity, friendliness, mutual assistance, cooperation and forward-looking spirits."¹⁸ People will work together to create "a political situation in which we have both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal happiness and liveliness."¹⁹ As the productive forces develop greatly, and the differences between classes, between cities and countryside and between mental and physical labor are eliminated, such socialist personal relationships and the social life as a whole will further develop and improve and a more perfect social relationship of communism will take shape. As seen from cultural and moral perspectives, socialism and communism share the same interest in developing science and culture. People are masters of science and culture which are designed to serve the people and create happiness for society. The further growth of communist science and culture is based on the development of socialist science and culture. Since the high-level communist moral sense is not available to everyone in socialist society, continued efforts must be made to expand the scope of propaganda and education in this direction. Such communist codes of ethics that call for providing disinterested services, serving people wholeheartedly, caring for others more than for themselves, displaying unity among the people and friendliness toward each other, and discharging official duties without betraying public trust are the same as the socialist codes of ethics. It is impossible to make everyone in socialist society a new communist citizen. Despite this, we must actively support the continued growth of such new communist citizens, enthusiastically publicize Lei Feng type communist models, gradually guide people to learn from these new communist citizens and popularize the activity in

which people are encouraged to become new communist citizens. Only in this way can we truly bring the socialist revolution and construction to a successful conclusion.

A understanding of these inevitable interconnections will lead us to continue to strengthen the leadership of the party during the socialist stage, always adhere to communist ideology, actively support the growth of communist factors and push socialism forward to communism. Lenin said: socialist society was virtually "a period in which moribund capitalism and nascent communism are locked in struggles against each other."²⁰ Comrade Mao Zedong said the struggle between the proletarian and bourgeois ideologies is protracted. In a vast and backward country like China, socialism tends to go astray and the ultimate goal of communism would be beyond reach, if no efforts are made to strengthen the party leadership, step up efforts to spread and educate people in communist ideology, actively support the growth of communist factors and resolutely resist various erroneous tendencies. We must keep in mind this historical lesson: whenever the revolution and constructive undertakings suffered setbacks and defeat, some people would tend to lose sight of the inevitable interconnections between the current movement and communism as well as the future development of the revolution, and they would be shaken in their faith in the realization of communism and would even want to betray the communist principles. During the economic crisis, many people lost their faith in communism. The domestic disorder that spanned 10 years, particularly sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" caused serious damage to socialism. In the face of difficulties, many people lost their faith in communism, betrayed the four basic principles, and tried to pull China backward by suggesting that "a capitalist course be set up for the benefit of those who have missed it." After losing their faith in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, they began to disseminate the rotten ideologies of the bourgeoisie and pollute the air with these rotten ideas. The term "communism is an illusion" came from those who saw only tremendous frustrations the Chinese people suffered during the "great cultural revolution," but failed to see the incomparable superiority of the socialist system, the tremendous power generated by millions upon millions of Chinese people in overcoming difficulties, the inevitable interconnections between socialism and communism and the bright future of the Chinese Communist cause. In the end, they took a gloomy view of communism. This indicates that they did not understand dialectics that history is marked by twists and turns and did not know what the proletarian world outlook is all about. We must understand that after experiencing a prolonged period of frustration which was marked by twists and turns, the Chinese new democratic revolution eventually triumphed under the communist ideological guidance; under the guidance of the communist ideological system, we can certainly reach our goal no matter how long the socialist revolution and construction will take and how numerous are the difficulties ahead of us. This is the law governing the development of history. We must deeply understand the close relationship between socialism and communism and come to grips with the law governing their development. Only by doing so can we face the future difficulties and frustrations without vacillation and steadily and firmly go forward.

Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out 43 years ago: "A clear understanding of both the differences and the interconnections between the democratic and socialist revolutions is indispensable to correct leadership in the Chinese revolution."²¹ Today we can also say that a clear understanding of both the differences and the interconnections between socialism and communism is indispensable to correct leadership in the Chinese revolution.

Marx and Engels once predicted that the socialist revolution would first break out in the developed capitalist countries. However, the time is changing and the revolution developing. The socialist revolution triumphed not only in less developed capitalist Russia but also in semi-colonial, semi-feudal and economically backward China. In the past, we have won great victory for the socialist revolution through the practice and study of objective dialectics governing the communist movement. In the future, and during this historical period, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, we can certainly fulfill the great historical mission to build and carry socialism forward to communism through efforts to achieve even a better understanding of objective dialectics governing the communist movement. (Responsible Editor Cui Yueqin [1508 2588 3830])

Note: 1 "Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 4, p 374.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, one-volume edition of "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" pp 900, 647, 647, 666, 647, 283, 286, 722, 254, 961, 666, 665, 959, 665, 614, 614

7 "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 362.

13 "Compilation of the Documents of the 12th National CPC Congress" pp 93-94

18 "Compilation of the Documents of the 12th National CPC Congress: p 34

19 "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" vol 5, pp 456-457

20 "Selected Works of Lenin" vol 4, p 84.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUN ZI'S 'ART OF WAR,' DECISION-MAKING THEORY

Tianjin KEXUEXUE YU KEXUE JISHU GUANLI [SCIENTIOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT OF S & T]
in Chinese No 11, 12 Nov 84 pp 21-22

[Article by Fang Jingrong [2455 0513 2051]: "Sun Zi's 'Art of War' and Decision-making Theory." Note: The original manuscript was received 5 July 1983.]

[Text] Decision-making is to select a strategy. Decision-making theory is the basic laws of decision-making summarized from practical experience.

Decision-making has been in existence since ancient times. In the frequent wars of that era, both sides attempted to devise strategies to win. They explored the rules and methods of decision-making and developed the theory of decision-making. "Art of War" by Sun Zi is an excellent military theory book written in ancient China. It collects outstanding military thinkings of the era and reflects the glory of pure materialism. It is a precious treasure in our Chinese heritage. As we study modern decision-making theory, we can still be enlightened by this book.

In brief, at least we can be inspired in the following areas:

I. Decision-making must be based on systematic thinking.

It was mentioned in the "Chapter of Ideas" of Sun Zi's "Art of War" that "To gather information for strategy, we must focus on five areas: ethics, weather, geography, commanders and law. In the aspect of ethics, government must have the consent of the people. The weather conditions determine timing. Geography determines distance from the enemy, strategic importance and the battle space, all of which are matters of life and death. A commander must be intelligent, trust-worthy, kind, brave and strict. The law must be fair and applied equally." In addition, it further stresses that "all commanders must be aware of these five areas. Those who understand will win and those who don't will be defeated." Obviously, Sun Wu (i.e. Sun Zi's real name) investigated wars in the environment of politics, history and nature based on the recognition theory of naive materialism. This shows that he had an overall picture of the situation. With this concept in mind, Sun Wu was able to have a strategic advantage when he examined the system of war. In other words, he used a macroscopic system to restrict the microscopic system.

II. The foundation of decision-making is to timely and accurately gather information.

In Sun Wu's era, communication tools for war command were very primitive. Intelligence work was not developed and reconnaissance equipment was scarce. However, primitive equipment did not hinder Sun Wu from creating advanced ideology.

Comrade Mao Zedong said that "Sun's law that 'knowing the enemy and oneself is the key to victory in a hundred battles' is truly a scientific fact." Sun Zi was the first man in history to express this general guideline in such simple language. Sun Zi also said that "if you don't know the schemers among the dukes and princes, you cannot predict relationships; if you don't know the terrain, you cannot march the troops through, if you don't use local guides, you cannot take advantage of favorable geographical positions."

In order to gather and control intelligence information, Sun introduced the spy concept. In this regard, he wrote a special article entitled "Espionage" to expound his idea. Although his methods left room for discussion, however, his approach is based on materialistic view that "all intelligence information on the enemy must be gathered from people, not from divination and not from conjecture." Various spying techniques have the same common goal: to provide the most comprehensive and accurate intelligence information for decision-making. Describing the significance of wartime and practical intelligence gathering is the most precious materialistic essence of "Sun Zi."

We often say that a decision is easy when the situation is clear. In other words, decision-making without information is like water without a source. In a modern decision-making system, intelligence is especially important. Large-scale intelligence networks and advanced detection techniques are there to gather accurate information in time.

The most laudable points of Sun's ideology is that he not only revealed the relationship between decision makers' understanding of intelligence and the consequence of the war, but also pointed out the patterns based on the understanding of the overall situation. Furthermore, these patterns were used to determine his own combat actions. This is essentially to combine "knowledge" with "war" and "victory is predictable" with "victory is feasible." The rules of recognition and application are thus combined.

III. The value of the accomplishment of a policy must be evaluated by many criteria.

The so-called final policy is the optimal plan chosen from many interchangeable plans with a common objective. Since it is a choice, there is always some risk. Therefore, in modern decision-making theory the accomplishment of a policy-making process is evaluated by assuming the estimated risk involved.

Sun's value guideline is a self-centered one which estimates a comparison of strengths based on one's self-confidence. In his chapter "Nine Variations,"

he pointed out that "We should not assume the enemy are not going to come. Instead, we should count on the fact that we are always ready for them. We should never assume that the enemy are not going to attack. Rather, we should make sure we are not susceptible to attack." Only by doing so can we find a standard for evaluating the success of a policymaking decision.

Any value concept is not permanent. Sun Zi's value standard is also like this. He also pointed out in the chapter "Nine Variations" that "If a commander has not mastered the nine variations, even if he understands the five favorable conditions, he still cannot make proper use of his men." (The nine variations: nine is the limit of numbers, therefore, nine variations correspond to many variations. The five favorable conditions: abilities to choose the routes not to travel, the troops not to fight against, cities not to attack, land not to take and orders from the emperor not to obey.) The "variation" includes many viewpoints not limited by ability.

Another apparent character of Sun's guideline of value is to be immediately effective. In the chapter "Combat," he said that "the purpose of a military activity is to seek victory. If it lasts too long then the soldiers are too tired to conquer any cities. The nation will not have enough to spend if the military action lasts too long." "Therefore, armies value victory, not endurance." Swiftiness is the key in any military action. From the viewpoint of gain and loss, it is of course much better to achieve the same goal with less time. These value guidelines are still valid now.

IV. It is more scientific to adjust a policy-making decision from feedbacks.

In the chapter "Military Affairs," Sun said that "As a rule, do not attack a well displayed array of enemies." We must change our strategy according to what we know about our enemy. This is the basis of feedback decision-making. We should always keep our options open to leave room for correction. "No troop remains in the same status and no water stays in the same shape." War is like a pond of living water and people's thinking must adapt accordingly. For instance, the book says:

"Don't march toward tall mountains, don't follow enemy into hills, don't chase enemy who pretends to be running away, don't attack strong troops, don't take enemy bait, don't restrain troops on retreat, don't leave besieged enemy troops an escape route, don't chase after a hard-pressed enemy, and don't remain in a dangerous location."

This shows that Sun's feedback concept is extremely flexible. Although he did not describe the feedback process in detail, yet these contents clearly demonstrated that Sun was able to make clear judgements and timely adjustments. Re-adjusting the policy-making decision based on feedback should be an important aspect in decision-making theory.

V. Quality of the decision-maker is the key to good policy-making.

"Sun Zi" describes a pure skill of intelligence which is not assisted by any machine. Therefore, it is particularly concerned about the quality of the decision-maker.

The famous German military theorist Clausewitz once said that "wisdom is the foundation of all military actions." "Intelligence and its effect is felt in all military activities."

In the chapter "Terrain," Sun said that "troops include those who flee, who are undisciplined, who are captured, who collapse, who mutiny and who are defeated. For these six types, heaven is not to blame. It is the responsibility of the commander." Sun blamed all military failures to the decision-maker.

Sun's primary requirement for a decision-maker is to look for a commander who understands the soldiers. He is the one who must be in control of the overall situation. War is fought by men. Without knowing the desires, quality and psychology of his soldiers, the commander will lose his foundation to plan for the war. In addition, a decision-maker must "first plan for a victory before going to war," and "first consider defeat in order to oppose the enemy's victory." He must be actively in control and not make hasty moves so that his decisions are sound.

Decision-makers are always advised to remain calm. They should not be emotional. Sun said: "A ruler should not send his troops and a commander should never fight because of anger." It is clear that any personal emotional factor may be detrimental in a complicated environment.

Today, we should also examine the ideological quality and working ability of our policy-makers. The study of the quality of the decision-maker should be included as an important item in decision-making theory.

In conclusion, there is no mystery in decision-making and decision-making theory. It is not something which drops from heaven. In China, it has been in existence for a long time. As we discuss decision-making theory with modern scientific means, we must inherit this heritage in order to make our research more solid, more suited for China and more fruitful.

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CSO: 4005/427

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PARTY STYLE REFORM IN SHANXI MILITARY DISTRICT

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Provincial Military District Party Committee Organizes Party Members to Correct Party Style and Promote Reform"]

[Text] All the party members were organized by the party committee of Shanxi Provincial Military District to conscientiously study the spirit of the bulletins issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council, make an ideological distinction between the right and the wrong, correct the new unhealthy winds and promote the reform in armed forces work.

The party committee of the provincial military district took the emphasis on curbing the new unhealthy winds as aiming at correcting the party style, and propelling reform and opening the door. Therefore, in examining and correcting the new unhealthy tendencies, they paid much attention to organizing party members in studying the spirit of the documents recently issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council, and to integrating with realities in discussing conscientiously, distinguishing the right from the wrong, and drawing a definite line of demarcation, such as the demarcation line between legitimate production activities and the engagement in business or operation in enterprise by party, government and military organizations and cadres, the line between the assistance for making the militia organizations and cadres, the line between the assistance for making the militia prosperous and joining as a partner for sharing bonus, and also the line between reform to create things new and taking advantage of loopholes in reform for enhancing selfish gains. At the same time, an examination was made on the production management situation by the armed forces department of the military subdistrict and of the counties (municipalities). It was discovered that most of the items were legitimate, yet there also existed the deeds of individual units or cadres engaging in business, operating enterprise, joining as partners without actual payment for owning shares, becoming the manager or the president of companies, procuring and selling state materials in short supply for profit, and tax evasion. Against these situations, the party committee of the provincial military district adopted resolute measures to abolish three distribution companies, suspend two warehouses being prepared to establish, handle two cases of violating financial and economic discipline, and penalized two party member cadres who were involved in procuring and reselling for profit. Separation of the military from the enterprise and of the government from the civilians was implemented for the management units which comply with policy. In this way, unhealthy tendencies were corrected and at the same time reform was promoted.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MILITIA REORGANIZES--Shi Qiao Village of Yaqueling district, Yichang County simplified the process of militia reorganization education by adopting the measure of "three integrations" meaning integrating the education contents of "soldiers" and "civilians", integrating the form of study and examination, and integrating the measure of general and individual education. At the same time, they insisted on reducing the number of activities by realizing "the three priorities" of cadres, primary militia and [xiachui 1420 2585]. In organization construction, they realized the measure of registration by the village, inspection by the squad and examination by the township to base on census records and the militia roster of last year for grasping well "the 3 implementations" of militia cadres, militia and advanced conscription and training targets. Militia cadres were assigned on the principle of specialization or holding concurrent jobs if possible. As a result, the time for reorganizing the militia was shortened by two-thirds and the quality of the militia was significantly improved. This action of theirs was promoted by the armed forces department of the county. [Text] [Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Mar 85 p 4] 12737

RADAR REGIMENT HELPS MASSES--A navy radar regiment stationed on this island brought into play its technological superiority in supporting local construction further strengthening the unity between the armed forces and the civilians. This regiment is rather strong in technology and is deployed in six counties and municipalities on the island. The party committee of the regiment started from the favorable factors of the armed forces and made the decision of bringing into play its technological superiority for supporting local construction. Leading groups were established from the technical fendui of the organization to each of the companies for reinforcing the leadership. Generally technical groups in electricity, radio, electrical equipment, vehicles and machine maintenance were organized to support local construction in various ways. Since a year ago, this regiment has won praise from the people's masses for having established 38 maintenance squads and 7 maintenance points, dispatched men 1,530 times to repair for the locality television sets and recorders 130 times, various electric equipment 170 times, refit tractors 25 times, vehicles and machines 460 times, repair 4,000 meters of lighting lines, install 60 telephone sets, erect 8,000 meters of telephone lines, solder and process 1,050 machine parts and train technical cadres 30 times. [Excerpts] [Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Mar 85 p 3] 12739

TAIWAN

TAIWAN OFFICIALS MAY HOLD U.S. RESIDENCE CARD

OW141007 Taipei CHINA POST in English 11 Jun 85 p 11

[Text] Public officials may hold permanent residence status in the United States if such status was granted while the official was residing or studying in the United States, the Executive Yuan said yesterday, adding that they may also hold such status under other circumstances, if their loyalty is not in question.

In a written answer to an interpellation, the Executive Yuan said yesterday that the present rules governing U.S. permanent residence permits, or "green cards," will remain in effect, with the head of each government agency responsible for determining the motive of each agency employee who holds a U.S. permanent residence card.

According to the Executive Yuan, current regulations permit a government employee to hold U.S. permanent residence if such status was obtained while the employee was studying in the U.S. or residing in the country provided the employee has not violated other terms of loyalty specified in the regulations governing the hiring of government employees.

If permanent residence status in the U.S. was obtained under other circumstances, it is the duty of each agency head to ascertain the motive of the employee and determine if loyalty provisions have been violated. In such cases, the Executive Yuan said, the agency head has the right to refuse requests for leave of absence for the purpose of enabling a government employee to fulfill U.S. residency requirements.

CSO: 4000/276

TAIWAN

CHINA POST ON MAINLAND COMMUNIST 'THREATS'

OW141001 Taipei CHINA POST in English 11 Jun 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Mounting Chinese Communist Threats"]

[Text] The recent series of Chinese Communist threats against the anti-Communist bastion of Taiwan show the sinister united front tactics displayed by the Chinese Communists against the Republic of China [ROC].

Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman Henry Wang was quite right in pointing out those tactics by the Chinese Communists Friday and urged all friends of the ROC to take note of its determination to resist the Chinese Communists' threats of communizing Taiwan and its efforts to preserve freedom and democracy.

Director of the Information Department Wang told the press conference in answering questions that the Chinese Communist regime has never disavowed its intention to use military force against Taiwan, making all of Peking's public gestures toward "peace talks" nothing but a farce.

Wang pointed out in his statement that Teng Hsiao-ping has stated publicly that the Chinese Communists are capable of imposing a blockade of Taiwan, while Hu Yao-pang has boasted that the regime would not hesitate to use armed forces against Taiwan once it has attained economic stability. Chinese Communist "Ministry of Foreign Affairs" spokesman Ma Yu-chen has gone even so far as to state that the Chinese Communists have never guaranteed to refrain from using military force against Taiwan.

To the above, Wang commented that such public statements by Chinese Communist leaders have not only exposed the falsehood of Peking's repeated international campaigns to promote "peaceful reunification" but have also enabled everyone to recognize more clearly the deceptive disguise the Chinese Communists have tried to create that it is a peace-loving regime.

Wang's expose of the Chinese Communist falsehood and pretensions is indeed most timely as Chinese Communist cadres, including Chao Tsu-yang and Hu Yao-pang, are embarking on various tours to convince the Western nations of its deceptive stand and falsity. The Chinese Communists are truly wolves in sheep's clothing and anyone attempting to cooperate with them will be hurt and endangered by Peking's sinister maneuvers.

The government and people of the Republic of China have learned a bitter lesson from past dealings and have now realized the futility of negotiating with the Chinese Communists. Perhaps, the United States has also found out the impossibility of reaching any reasonable agreements with the Chinese Communists. Wang stated that we are ready to counterattack the Chinese Communists. It may be the only reasonable way of dealing with such a faithless and deceptive regime.

CSO: 4000/276

TAIWAN

PRESIDENT CHIANG VISITS MATSU ISLAND TROOPS

OW141433 Taipei CNA in English 1404 14 Jun 85

[Text] Taipei, 14 Jun (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-juo visited Matsu Islands days ago [as received] to inspect economic and military development there. President Chiang also took the opportunity to extend greetings to civilians and troops stationed there for the coming Dragon Boat Festival which will fall on 22 June on the Western calendar this year.

He reached Matsu on board a naval vessel in the company of Wang Tao-yuan, secretary general of the national security council, Vice Premier Lin Yang-kang and Gen Hau Pei-tsun, chief of the General Staff.

In addition to hearing briefings about military construction on the islands from chief of the Matsu Defense Command, the president visited military camps, wharves, schools, reservoirs and communities there. He said he was glad to see various achievements there as well as high morale of the servicemen. On the first day of his arrival, President Chiang joined civilians and servicemen at an evening party.

Giving his directives, President Chiang encouraged troops there to work closely with the civilian populace there for progress in local development. "Your unity and struggle for renovation and progress have further beefed up the defenses on Matsu," he pointed out.

The civilians and servicemen were very excited to see President Chiang as he greeted them and talked with them, enquiring about their lives. President Chiang and his party returned to Taipei Friday.

CSO: 4000/276

TAIWAN

CHIANG RECEIVES SOLOMON ISLANDS, ROK VISITORS

OW201427 Taipei CNA in English 1406 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Taipei, 20 Jun (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo on Thursday told two visiting groups from abroad that the principal goals the people and the government of the Republic of China are trying strenuously to attain are the continued progress of this nation, the health of the people, and the stability as well as the prosperity of this society.

President Chiang, accompanied by Shen Chang-huan, secretary general of the Presidential Office, on Thursday afternoon received a delegation led by Sir Peter Kenilorea, prime minister of the Solomon Islands, and Pont Tu-wan, chairman of the South Korean National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee, and Pong's wife at his office respectively. In addition to exchanging opinions with foreign guests on issues of mutual concern, President Chiang also made known the goals of the government and the people here.

Both Kenilorea and Pong have been to this nation before, but during their conversations with the president, they indicated that they have gained a much better understanding of the economic and social achievements of this nation through their visits this time. Kenilorea and Pong also expressed gratitude to the president for receiving them, saying that they appreciated everything the government and the people here have done for them during their tour of this nation.

Also present at the two audiences were Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung and Vice Foreign Minister Ding Mou-shih.

CSO: 4000/276

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SWAZILAND APPOINTED--Taipei, 19 Jun (CNA)--The ruling Kuomintang Wednesday named Stephen F. Wang, director of the Department of European Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as ambassador to Swaziland. Wang is to succeed Chou Tung-hua, who will receive a new assignment. The decision was made at a weekly meeting of the KMT Central Standing Committee. Wang, 47, of Kirin Province, is a graduate of National Chengchi University. He has been director of the country's representative office in Spain. He also once served in the Chinese Embassy in Portugal. [Text]
[Taipei CNA in English 0944 GMT 19 Jun 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/276

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

JAPANESE INVESTORS LOSING 'THEIR ADVANTAGE' IN PRC

HK170656 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 17 Jun 85 p 7

[From the "South China Beat" column by Timothy Jim: "Japanese Losing Their Advantage"]

[Text] Japanese investors appear to lose their advantage as China raises the Bamboo Curtain more to the world.

The latest trend, according to provincial and municipal officials, indicates American and Singapore businessmen are rapidly becoming the "golden boys."

Hong Kong businessmen, although still regarded as among the favourite trading partners, are however "small timers." They maintain a slight edge due to a strong sense of patriotism and enthusiasm.

Next on the favourite list are European investors who have a reputation of being solid and robust businessmen.

According to the officials, who stressed that Japanese investments still dominated China's modernization drive, negotiations with U.S. businessmen had always been pragmatic and efficient.

They commended the no-nonsense attitude of U.S. negotiators.

"If a deal looks like being bogged down, U.S. negotiators will simply call off talks. This saves everyone's time and effort," a high ranking official said.

Politics, however, is the major inhibitive factor preventing U.S. businessmen from moving into the mainland in big style.

It also appears that Chinese trade officials, after acquiring much knowledge of Western technologies and know-how through intensive exposure in the past few years, are becoming more selective.

The fact that more western industrialized nations are looking towards China is also providing Chinese officials with a choice of the best deal.

On Japanese businessmen most Chinese officials say "they are too smart."

While refraining from making direct comments on Japanese investors, officials privately confessed they learned many expensive lessons through inexperience in international trade and wrong strategies.

In trade disputes, it was always the Chinese who lost out, causing many officials to lose face.

Many officials agreed there were "black sheep" among Japanese traders.

For instance, during a press tour of an electronic factory which boasted modern, high-technology production lines imported from Japan, a coiling machine was spotted lying idle in a corner.

The factory manager said it was a model already rendered obsolete by many Japanese manufacturers.

The supplier had included the machine -- which did not tally with specifications laid down in the purchase contract -- together with other consignments.

The Japanese only replaced it when the Chinese threatened not to pay.

The supplier did not even bother to take back the outdated machine because it was difficult, if not impossible, to find a buyer outside China.

It also appears senior Chinese officials suspect Japanese industrialists are selfish when it comes to passing on technology to China.

Many feel that Japan -- fearful of losing its position as the world's leading industrial nation -- is not giving away too much of its technology.

Such a trend is apparent at a Dalian shipyard which is still undergoing an intensive programme to modernize its facilities.

Senior staff were happy about a wise decision they made in importing modern shipbuilding technology.

They recalled that when they renovated one of their plants a few years ago, the Japanese offered them terms very difficult to resist.

However, after extensive negotiations it was finally agreed the shipyard should spend a little more and buy from Norway.

It might be hind-sight but shipyard officials reckoned that had they bought Japanese, they could never compete with Japanese bidders in international markets.

The result: The Dalian shipyard won a contract from Norway's state-owned oil company to build a 115,000-dwt shuttle crude carrier.

More than 50 shipbuilders took part in the bidding, including Japanese.

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PRC CLARIFIES QUESTIONS ON BASIC LAW CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

HK180437 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Jun 85
p 19

[Article by Daniel Chung]

[Text] China has cleared up the confusion over how the Basic Law consultative committee is to be set up and its status in relation to the Basic Law drafting committee.

A delegation of local lawyers recently returned from Beijing was told the consultative committee would not be established by the National People's Congress (NPC) or report to it.

The formation of the consultative committee would be discussed and dealt with by the Hong Kong members of the drafting committee.

This differs from earlier reports that the two committees would run parallel to one another and would be responsible to the NPC.

The earlier speculation, which circulated for sometime even among members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, suggested that granting the consultative body the same status as the drafting committee showed that the Chinese Government took seriously the opinions of Hong Kong people on the Basic Law.

Some observers believe the two differing positions on the issue might mean there had been a change of mind by the Chinese leadership.

They also felt that the latest position meant the composition of the consultative committee would not be completed until some time after the establishment of the drafting committee.

The man who led the Hong Kong lawyers delegation to Beijing, Mr Martin Lee, QC [Queen's Counsel], said yesterday his group and specifically sought clarification on the issue during their visit.

Chinese officials attending the meeting included the deputy director of the Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office, Mr Liu Hau, and the secretary-general, Mr Liu Ping.

Mr Lee, who has been named as a Hong Kong member of the Basic Law drafting committee, said the official confirmed that the consultative committee would not be established or report to the NPC.

They also told the delegation that the Hong Kong members of the drafting committee would discuss the issue and work out ways of making the consultative committee representative of Hong Kong.

"We are assured that this is the correct version," Mr Lee said.

He said the latest position on the issue may mean China has had a change of mind or that the earlier reports were wrong.

Mr Lee supposed the consultative committee would report to the drafting committee because the two would liaise closely on public opinion.

"I find it difficult to follow the logic of making the drafting and consultative committees two parallel bodies under the NPC.

"If you have two parallel bodies responsible to the NPC, then the opinion-gathering body will submit its report to the NPC which will have to hand it down to the drafting committee," he said.

Mr Lee said that type of arrangement would make the process of drafting the Basic Law a troublesome procedure.

Mr Lee said it was too soon to make guesses when asked if he had a solution to possible conflict between Hong Kong and China on the final say on interpretation of the Basic Law.

Although he admitted it would be a difficult problem, he was confident a solution would be found.

He said the Basic Law drafting committee would certainly consider the issue.

He said Chinese officials in Beijing had given them no indication of how possible snags could be overcome.

CSO: 4000/280

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

UNOFFICIAL ART 'SPROUTING QUIETLY' IN PRC

HK160744 Hong Kong AFP in English 0734 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Reported by Pierre-Antoine Donnet]

[Text] Beijing, June 16 (AFP) -- Unofficial art is sprouting quietly in China, despite a ban on exhibitions and a host of other pressures.

In 1979 an avant-garde group of artists, who called themselves "XING XING" -- the stars -- cajoled reluctant Beijing City authorities into allowing the country's first three abstract exhibitions. The shows attracted thousands of visitors.

Since then, the number of unofficial painters, engravers, poets and theatre directors has continued to multiply.

Within Chinese art circles, a distinction is drawn between official artists, who enjoy state support and participate in various officially-sanctioned artists associations, and non-official, frequently unemployed artists who survive by selling their work privately.

The non-official artists are sometimes known as the hutong or "back alley" school.

Unofficial art takes on a variety of forms, often coupling China's ancient artistic traditions with heady currents of Western abstract art, outlawed as "bourgeois" and "decadent."

There are dozens of unofficial artists in Beijing and apparently several hundred in the whole of China, some self taught, some graduates of art school. Ironically in Beijing at least, their following is mostly limited to foreign residents.

When in January during a Writers' Congress, the Communist Party gave what was seen as its first guarantee since 1949 of creative freedom to writers, China's unofficial artists had high hopes.

But for the moment these artists still face countless obstacles from officialdom and police in exhibiting their work to the public at large.

The latest in a series of bans was the cancellation last week by Beijing authorities of a lovingly-prepared exhibition of 250 pictures by 10 avant-garde artists. Participants included three former "stars."

Police in August 1983 summarily closed down an exhibition staged at a school by three former group members, apparently because it attracted too much foreign attention.

A show of abstract masks by southwestern artist Yin Guangzhong was shut down after only a few days late last year.

Art and politics remain as tightly bound up as ever in China but some artists nonetheless detect a loosening of the censors' grip -- especially if a would-be exhibitor has fans in high places.

Thanks to the backing of a famous director, Mr Yin secured a second chance to show his masks, this time in a prestigious Beijing theatre.

Yan Li, one of the leading "stars" and who is now in the United States, last summer managed to exhibit his abstract works in a well-known Shanghai gallery.

Another example of the way things are subtly easing, the artists say, is an exhibition in the capital's school of fine arts, by a Sichuan painter whose works are non-figurative, erotic and very free.

Authorities did not intervene to stop the exhibition by 48-year-old Pu Guochang, who was branded as a "revisionist" during the 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution. He describes the situation in the arts as much freer now than a few years ago.

"If I had dared to show these works 20 years ago, I would immediately have been called a 'counter-revolutionary' and flung into prison," said Mr Pu, now a professor at Guizhou Fine Arts School in China's southwest.

"Perhaps one day Chinese artists will have total freedom of creation. I have no doubt that China's opening up to the world needs must also bring an opening of ideas," he added.

"I demand the right to restore the abstract arts in China. In point of fact they are deeply rooted in our traditions."

But like many unofficial artists, Mr Pu admits that for the moment at least there is still no question of initiating Chinese students into such avant garde areas as abstract art, hyper-realism, cabaret or pop art.

Picasso, who used to symbolize "bourgeois decadence" for Chinese critics, was rehabilitated by Chinese newspapers in 1981.

Two years later he was even honoured with exhibitions in Beijing and Shanghai, which traced the periods of his artistic life. Chinese-born French painter Zao Wouki also had 36 abstract canvases shown in two Chinese cities.

Yet puritanism did not die with late Chairman Mao Zedong. In 1980, prudish censors ordered a cover-up operation of a large fresco by a Chinese artist at Beijing Airport depicting nude women. After lengthy arguments the offending work has been totally boarded over.

Meanwhile China's officially sanctioned art scene has yet to emerge from three decades of mediocre standards and almost total obscurity abroad, Western critics here say.

China's last great masters, such as Qi Baishi, Xu Beihong or Zhang Daqian, are all long dead and no one has taken their place.

Posters which hark back to socialist realism of the Stalinist period still grace the signboards of China's big cities with red-cheeked smiling peasant women extolling the virtues of one baby only and factory workers and soldiers straining in patriotic endeavour.

But they seem to be pictures without admirers.

CSO: 4000/280

END